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## NEW UNITED STATES POLICY PROPOSED ON FOREIGN PEACE

Should Ratification of Treaty  
Fail, a Pledge May Be Given  
to Render Aid to Europe When  
Needed—New Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In case the Peace Treaty is not ratified, the Republican leaders in the Senate will urge that a new American policy be promulgated by the Senate in which the United States will be pledged to assist in preserving the peace of Europe.

In the look forward for an alternative to the Treaty and the League, the method of concluding a separate peace with Germany was given due consideration yesterday. It was decided that when the final vote was taken, if ratification failed, a resolution should be offered which would embrace an assurance to the countries associated with her in the war that, in spite of inability to accept the terms of the Versailles Treaty, the United States had no intention of holding herself aloof when danger threatened the peace of Europe.

### Proposed New Policy

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, yesterday afternoon offered a draft of a proposed declaration of policy as a new reservation to the Treaty. He said that he would call it up later as a separate resolution when the Senate has given evidence by its vote that the Treaty cannot be ratified. His declaration of policy is as follows:

"It shall be declared the policy of this government that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers, the United States will regard such a situation with a grave concern and will consider what, if any, action it will take in the premises."

A similar declaration of policy as part of a peace resolution was introduced by Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, a few months ago. The Knox resolution further proposed that the United States call a conference of the powers to discuss means for safeguarding the peace of the world, this to be substituted for the League of Nations.

### No Date Set for Final Vote

It had been the purpose of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, to ask the Senate to adopt a unanimous consent agreement fixing Friday as the time for taking the final vote; but he decided to wait upon the action of Democratic senators who have revolted from the stand taken by the President and are trying to round up enough Democratic votes to assure ratification of the amended Treaty.

William J. Bryan is expected to visit the Senate today to urge the Democrats to ratify the Treaty, with the reservations that have been adopted, so that it may not be made the dominating issue in the presidential campaign. Mr. Bryan, it will be recalled, opposed making the treaty an issue in the campaign at the Jackson Day dinner, taking direct issue with President Wilson.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, and leader of the Administration forces in the Senate, said yesterday that at least 22 Democratic senators will vote with the Irreconcilables to prevent ratification.

### Rights of Subject Peoples

There was a great deal of discussion regarding self-determination for subject peoples in the Senate yesterday. The resolution of Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, giving it as the understanding of the American people that the protectorate of Egypt was merely a war measure for the preservation of the integrity and independence of Egypt during the war, was supported by Senator Lodge. John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, offered an amendment for the recognition of the freedom of Ireland, and Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, proposed that the Shields amendment be amended to make it applicable to Korea. A vote is expected today on the Owen reservation and amendment.

Two additional reservations were introduced by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, a Democratic Irreconcilable, which will be taken up after the Owen reservation is disposed of, as follows:

First reservation: "The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or resources under any article of the Treaty."

Second reservation: "The United States assumes no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or resources or any form of economic discrimination under any article of the Treaty."

### CONSPIRACY CHARGE STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Judge J. E. McCall of the United States District Court, has sustained the temporary injunction against the 352 hardwood lumbermen who were charged with conspiracy under what is known as the "open competition statute." Counsel for the lumbermen have given notice of appeal.

## BREAD PRICE IN FRANCE DOUBLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Monday)—The doubling of the price of bread came into operation this morning. Needy families, however, may receive coupons by which they can still obtain bread at reduced prices.

The train service has been cut down by one-third from today.

## USE OF ANIMALS IN TESTS DEcriED

President of New York Anti-Vivisection Society Points Out  
Futility of Repeated Search  
for Serum of Curative Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Experimentation with monkeys, undertaken here by the United States Public Health Service with the hope of establishing definitely the value of vaccine as a preventive of "pneumonia," and the effectiveness of serum as a cure for it, is being denounced by anti-vivisectionists here. It is reported that about 200 monkeys have been used since last March to continue the work, which was begun in Washington as a sequel to that done in army camps in treating "pneumonia cases," and that the work is progressing slowly now because of a monkey shortage.

"The experiments of the health service on monkeys seem to be a repetition of the same thing that has been going on for years, not only with regard to pneumonia, but all other diseases," said Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, yesterday. "We hear every now and then that a victory has been secured for some vivisectional product, and soon we hear that the same experiments are being conducted in the same wholesale manner to achieve the same purpose which before had been declared achieved."

Application Not Exact  
"Experiments on animals can never be exact in their application, as their reactions are not the same as those of human beings. The slavery of the medical men to this serum idea has made them blind followers to the extent that they ignore the important and wonderful results secured by other methods of treatment."

Mrs. Belais pointed out that in the case of the "influenza epidemic" the mortality rate among chiropractors, osteopaths, and homeopaths was less than 1 per cent, and that this figure included the cases of pneumonia which followed.

"Since, then, pneumonia and other diseases are successfully treated by methods already known, why resort for no purpose to the cruel practices of animal experimentation?" she asked. "The typhoid vaccine in the United States Army was a failure, undoubtedly, since the Public Health Service itself published a report to this effect. Also the idea of the infectiousness of the influenza bacillus was demonstrated to be all by Dr. G. W. McCoy, director of the hygienic laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, District of Columbia, who made the following statement in January, 1919: 'Vaccinated persons in Camp Wheeler got influenza just as quickly as others,' in commenting on the result of investigations there and at the naval training school at Pelham Bay, New York, where of 1200 men, half were vaccinated. Of all men, those afflicted by influenza or pneumonia were as numerous in the vaccinated as the unvaccinated camps. And Dr. McCoy said: 'That pretty well disposed of the simple vaccination made from the influenza bacillus.'"

Physician's Opinion  
As to the general uselessness of vivisection, Mrs. Belais quoted an eminent physician, whose opinion, she said, is well worth regarding, but who has not yet come out among anti-vivisectionists:

"Although years of valuable time and concentrated energy of hundreds of observers have been expended during the last half century in attempts to apply lower animal evidence in human ophthalmology, most of it probably has been wasted, since the manifest differences between the tissues and their reactions to morbid influences in man and of such creatures as the dog, mouse, rat, guinea pig, rabbit, frog, etc., make it highly improbable that a certain class of laboratory experiments and investigations can do more than suggest the possibility that like conditions prevail in both."

Virginia House  
Defeats Wet Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Richmond News Office  
RICHMOND, Virginia—As the climax of its legislative labors for the session of 1920, just before adjournment the Virginia House of Delegates defeated the passage by the General Assembly of the Cocke Liquor Bill, which proposed to provide for the acquisition, manufacture, sale and distribution by the Commonwealth of whiskey, brandy and wine for medicinal purposes. The measure, which had passed the Senate, was defeated in the House by a vote of 51 to 22.

## POLITICAL FUSION SCHEME IN BRITAIN

Strong Movement on for a Closer  
Working Arrangement Which  
Would Affect Unionists and  
Liberal Supporters in House

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The newspapers are not satisfied with the German revolution and are therefore playing up the "big political crisis" as an extra feature. It seems certain, however, that political developments will lag far behind the pace set by some of the newspapers which have discovered or invented developments "certain to change the whole face of British politics before the close of the week."

Lord Robert Cecil is speaking tomorrow, when Mr. Lloyd George will also meet the Liberal ministers to consult with them about an address which he will make to the Coalition Liberals on Thursday. Mr. Bonar Law will address the Unionists at Worthington on Friday, and this also is to be one of the milestones of the new political road.

By Saturday, if some papers could be credited, the Coalition Liberals and Unionists, except for a few dissentients, will have fused into an entirely new party.

### Next Unionist Conference

All this, of course, is going much too fast. So far as the Unionists are concerned no action would be taken without consulting the National Unionist Association and no steps have been taken to summon that body. Its next conference will be held at Birmingham in June and it may quite possibly be June before any definite scheme is formulated. The facts of the case are that there is certainly a strong movement toward a fusion or closer working arrangement which would affect to some degree the Unionists and Liberal supporters in the House of Commons but which would be intended to affect more especially the constituencies which by no means reproduce such unity as exists in the House.

Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law favor a fusion scheme which has so far not passed beyond the stage of informal discussion. At Thursday's meeting of Coalition Liberals, Mr. Lloyd George is to define his attitude toward Liberalism and may discuss such trouble-provoking incidents as Spen Valley, but it seems improbable that he could yet produce any far-reaching scheme such as is suggested for the "complete fusion of party machinery under the name of a National Reform Party."

### Labor and Liberal Parties

When the government leaders finally disclose their scheme after the necessary preliminary delicate negotiations, it will then become possible to judge the effect on the Labor Party and on the Liberal Party, which is small in the House but apparently much more formidable in the country. The assumption apparently is that Mr. Lloyd George and his now very close friend and whole-hearted supporter, Mr. Bonar Law, can rally a great majority of the government's present supporters, accepting a small dissentient Unionist group, the most prominent of whom would be Lord Robert Cecil, and a small group of Coalition Liberals, who would secede to the Independent Liberals.

Great interest attaches to H. H. Asquith's position. The extreme anti-government people will have no use for him as a leader unless he can put more invective into his speeches than he did last night. His speech on high prices and world scarcity was characteristically able, but was in no sense an attack on the government.

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## ATTEMPT TO MAKE EGYPT INDEPENDENT

Reuter Cairo Message States That  
Meeting of 52 Members of the  
Legislative Assembly Has Declared  
British Protectorate Void

## OIL SHORTAGE IN NAVY IS SERIOUS

Embargo on Shipments From the  
United States May Be Necessary  
in Order to Insure Adequate  
Supplies, It Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)

Reuter Cairo message dated March 10 states that a meeting of 52 members of the Egyptian Legislative Assembly at Zaghlul Pasha's house declared the British protectorate null and void and proclaimed the independence of Egypt and the Sudan. The Nationalists are endeavoring to convene meetings of the provincial councils throughout the country for the purpose of endorsing this program.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—In contrast with the constructive activities of the members of the Milner mission, the Nationalists have been exhibiting of late the weakness of all obstinate peoples and have brought themselves to an impasse. Many have known all along that their demand for "complete independence" is outside the scope of practical politics, and yet they are so afraid of what they imagine would be an ignominious climb-down that they persist in demanding England's withdrawal of the protectorate as a preliminary to negotiation and ask that all discussion shall be as between "equals."

### Formation of Small Factions

Their lack of political sagacity has been a matter of surprise to some of the members of the Mission—who are making acquaintance with Egypt for the first time. The Egyptian politician is apparently incapable of seeing that the whole secret of political wisdom is to know when to seize one's gains and to profit by them in making a firmer foundation on which to continue the struggle. And because of this ineptitude the inevitable thing is happening.

Tired of the long tension which a year of unusual excitement has meant to their emotional natures, and rendered suspicious of each other by the fact that the good effect of their boycott in calling attention to the seriousness of their demands has been nullified by being over-prolonged, they are now accusing each other of being traitors and are fast splitting up into the feeble factions which have always characterized Egyptian politics. The former Prime Minister, Muhammad Pasha Said, who was the subject of much eulogy for his patriotism when he resigned the premiership on the arrival of the Milner Mission, after he had strongly advised its postponement, is now being execrated as a traitor to nationalism and accused of driving a wedge in between Said Pasha Zaghlul and the former ministers who sent the proposals referred to above to Paris.

The wonder is, to those who know Egypt, not that the split has come but that it has been delayed so long. On the whole, it is perhaps better that there should be differences and even antagonism between the politicians, rather than a unity that is only unity in name and is the result of pure intimidation. Groups of young Nationalists, some mere schoolboys, have made it their business for months to go the round of ministers, former ministers and newspapers as well as of men usually outside the political arena like the Grand Mufti, and continued to pelt them with questions until they made a pronouncement in favor of "complete independence" and a declaration that Zaghlul and the delegation were the only competent agents to negotiate with the governing power regarding the fate of the nation.

### Progress of Milner Mission

There is no doubt at all that many of those Egyptians who have known that a compromise was bound to be arrived at sooner or later, and that the evacuation of the English could not be accomplished at the present juncture, have been obliged to hide their real convictions under the threat of being called disloyal, and of being made the butt of abuse and curses.

"Our progress as a mission is slow," said one of Lord Milner's colleagues to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently, "but we have learned much in overhauling all the public departments, and we are now quite ready to discuss with the Egyptians the future status of Egypt and its relation to Great Britain, but unfortunately the Egyptians are unwilling to meet us unless we practically admit beforehand their right to make a treaty of alliance with Great Britain, as a more or less independent state. I do believe that if they did come and discuss with us the future status of Egypt, they would get practically all they want."

The member added that he had been optimistic and was still hopeful that the Egyptians would come forward and state their case before the mission. And it really looks as if, as a result of the present splitting up of what has been a more or less false unity, a sufficiently strong body may be mustered together to discuss certain matters with the mission in order to enable it to frame some conclusions upon which the future government of Egypt can be based.

## POLICY OF THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian Chamber of Deputies will be convened on March 22 to hear a ministerial statement regarding the policy of the reconstructed Cabinet.

Meanwhile the "Epoca" has announced the abolition of the censorship of newspapers.

## MR. ASQUITH SEES NEED OF HARD WORK

Former Premier Says That He  
Has No Fear for Britain's Industrial Future if Capacity Is  
Preserved for Honest Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)

The chief interest of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, on food prices, was the speech by H. H. Asquith, former Premier. It was interesting to note that Mr. Asquith immediately reasserted that easy command over the attention of the House which characterizes great parliamentarians. Still more interesting was the fact that what was expected to be a vigorous attack on the government was so moderate in tone and surveyed the whole question with so much detachment and ability, that it drew as constant applause from the government benches as from his own supporters. It was in consequence of this that Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, altered his plans, and did not speak last night.

C. A. McCurdy, the incoming Food Controller, opened for the government with an able and moderate speech describing high prices as a world phenomenon, consequent upon the war and continuing by reason of declining production, inflated currency, and to some small extent by profiteering.

### Food Ministry to Remain

Though a small element, however, Mr. McCurdy regarded profiteering as productive of trouble out of all proportion to its size. The Food Ministry, he intimated, would remain, and essential foodstuffs would be controlled so long as abnormal conditions prevailed.

Mr. Asquith immediately followed. Control, he thought, should be got rid of as soon as possible. It is merely palliative, he said, and tends to conceal what is not a domestic but a world-wide problem.

He referred to the economic memorandum as having had its "tail out in Paris," by which he apparently meant the proposals for an international loan to Germany, and for the peace negotiations with Russia, which are stated to have been in the memorandum proposals as originally drafted.

Mr. Asquith condemned subsidies, declaring the taxpayer's money could better be spent in reducing the debt than in artificially shielding him temporarily from high prices.

### Mr. Asquith's Remedy

His own remedy for the situation included the reduction, as soon as possible, of the floating debt of £1200,000,000, the stopping of all borrowing, the curtailment of departmental demands and a return to hard and honest work. "I have no fear," he said, "for our industrial and commercial future so long as we preserve our capacity for hard and honest work, give the freest possible play to individual initiative and enterprise and maintain an open market." He further proposed an international economic conference to be attended by representatives of all civilized countries, including their former enemies.

The Allies, he declared, should tell the new independent states in Europe, that liberty had its duties as well as its rights, that they should live in peace and amity with their former enemies, and should not erect economic barriers against them, but should disband their armed forces. Nothing was more important, also, than the reentry of Russia into the common industrial and political household of mankind.

Following this able, but somewhat somber speech, came two former food controllers, G. H. Roberts and J. R. Clynes, the latter severely attacking the government.

## LONDON'S FAREWELL TO PRINCE OF WALES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Prince of Wales left London for Portsmouth this afternoon to embark on H. M. S. Renown on his Australian tour. The King and Queen and other members of the royal family, together with the Prime Minister and many other notabilities, gathered to see him off at Victoria Station but otherwise no ceremony was observed.

London, however, arranged its own farewell to the Prince, large crowds gathering at Buckingham Palace and all along the route and cheering enthusiastically as he drove alone in his private car. At Victoria also an immense concourse of people broke through the barriers just before the train started, and was only brought to a halt by the men in the King's circle some 30 yards from the royal party.

The Prince at once stepped forward, and standing alone in the roadway saluted the surging crowd. The people cheered in reply with great enthusiasm and the train finally drew out amid the roar of their farewell.

## ASSURANCES GIVEN THAT TREATY WILL NOT BE REPUDIATED

French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin  
Notified of This Fact—  
France, However, Firmly Opposed  
to Larger German Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, Mr. de Marcellly, has received assurances that the Peace Treaty will not be repudiated. At the same time the new government is demanding permission to maintain 250,000 men under arms. On this point, however, the opposition of France is firm.

The course of the German counter-revolution continues to cause the greatest possible excitement, and there is everywhere a demand for action. What that action shall be is not defined, but the government is urged to state that it is moving. Much reserve is naturally shown at the Quai d'Orsay.

It is understood that Dr. William Mayer of Kaufbeuren, the German representative at Paris, who has seen Alexander Millerand, the French Premier, several times, has sent in his resignation. General Mangin had a long consultation with the Premier this morning and the Conference of Ambassadors discussed the situation.

Marghal Foch is consulting the other allied officers at Mayence, General Allan, who is in charge of the American troops at Coblenz, General Morland, the British general in Cologne, and General Michel, who is in command of the Belgian Army. Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson has been recalled to London.

The French papers hint at the possible extension of the zone of occupation to the Ruhr Basin, a rich mining district. It is authoritatively learned that Mr. de Marcellly in his reports to the Quai d'Orsay a fortnight ago, indicated the likelihood of the present events and that these reports had some influence on the more conciliatory policy which was being attempted by the Allies. The recent movements of Enver Bey in Berlin and Moscow are regarded as highly significant and there is some apprehension that ramifications of the plot may extend to Asia Minor, which is in an inflammable state.

## Review of First Day

Full Details of Remarkable Coup Effected Are Now Available

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Just as was indicated in the dispatch sent last night, the revolution which had been so seriously feared by the German Coalition Government took place today without bloodshed and without disorder. Starting in Berlin early this morning the revolutionary movement rapidly spread all over the country and at the moment of telegraphing, only the Province of Brunswick and the industrial town of Magdeburg have refrained from adhering to it. The Coalition Government made no serious effort to maintain its authority and after a Cabinet meeting which lasted throughout the night its members decided to flee from Berlin to the provinces. Hermann Müller, the Foreign Secretary, alone stayed in Berlin and, on orders of the new government, was arrested.

The President of the German Republic, Frederick Ebert, the Chancellor, Gustave Bauer, and Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defense and until last night practically the dictator of Germany, fled at dawn this morning in the last motor cars to Dresden, which they reached only to find that the revolution had also broken out there. The ministers surrendered themselves to the commanding general there, and according to latest information are under detention.

### Plans Carefully Prepared

Full details of the remarkable coup effected during the night are now available. Plans were carefully prepared and only the information of a traitor to the new movement put the government on its guard yesterday afternoon and led to the issuing of orders for the arrest of the ringleaders, the alarming of the garrison and the issuance of a proclamation calling on the population to rally to the support of the Republic. Late last night the government held a Cabinet meeting and ordered Mr. Noske, the Defense Minister, to call out the troops to defend the city. This was effected and at midnight Berlin resembled an armed camp.

Shortly after midnight, however, the government received news that the troops stationed at Döberitz had begun a march on Berlin. Panic at once seized the Cabinet and, in order to avoid the possibility of bloodshed, it decided to withdraw the government troops from the streets of Berlin.

### Ultimatum Is Drawn Up

Realizing that they could easily make themselves masters of the city, the chiefs of the revolutionary movement met in the early hours of the morning and drew up an ultimatum which they presented to the members of the government, calling on them to resign their office. Realizing that they had no armed forces at their disposal, the government decided not to offer any resistance and hastily breaking up its Cabinet meeting, its members, as



already indicated, fled into the provinces. After a rapid march, the troops from Dohertz reached the Brandenburg Thor, Berlin, at 6 a. m. today and an hour later, headed by a band playing patriotic airs, marched into the city, and being at once joined by the disbanded government troops, occupied all the public and official buildings.

The leaders of the uprising at once held a meeting in the Imperial Chancellery and decided to form a Cabinet. Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp was nominated Chancellor, and Gen. Baron von Lüttwitz, Minister of Defense.

#### First Step of New Government

The first step of the new government was to issue an edict dissolving the National Assembly on the ground that, having been elected to achieve peace, its functions were over and it had no moral right to continue. The government announced that when order was established, new elections would take place. The new government then issued a lengthy proclamation to the public in which it was stated that the new revolution ought not to be regarded as a reactionary step.

"On the contrary," proceeded the proclamation, "this step now taken is over and constitutes an attempt to lay the foundations for an economic revival of Germany, thus enabling her to fulfill those conditions of the Peace Treaty which are reasonable and not self-destructive."

The proclamation concludes by declaring that the changes effected only concern the German Nation.

The dramatic events naturally produced an enormous excitement, but so far perfect order has prevailed. Vast crowds of people throng the streets of the city. The German national and navy flags float on the tops of the public buildings and of many private houses. Troops in large numbers occupy the city. Censorship has been instituted and the publication of all newspapers has been forbidden until Monday morning.

#### Inquiry in Congress

Policy as to United States Troops in Germany Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The German situation yesterday figured for the first time in Congress when Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California and chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, introduced a resolution asking the policy of this government in connection with the 15,000 United States troops now in German territory. The specific purpose of the resolution is to determine whether these troops will be used to suppress any movements in Germany. It was the view of Chairman Kahn that there is a sentiment in this country opposed to such use of the troops. The War Department is still awaiting a report from Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, in command of the United States troops in the occupied regions.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Berlin giving information regarding a proclamation signed by Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp as Chancellor, declaring that "the country is in great danger from want and the threat of Bolshevism," and that the Ebert Government is "powerless to prevent a collapse, because of its failure to supply food, raw materials, and to prevent profiteering and corruption." The militaristic and reactionary tendencies of the new movement are sufficiently illustrated in the proclamation, which continues:

"The only hope is a strong administration to restore order, strength, honesty, and the majesty of law. The present National Assembly, governing without mandate, postpones the elections until next autumn in defiance of the Constitution. The only recourse is a government of action."

#### Reservations as to Treaty

"The new government will carry out the Peace Treaty under reserve of German honor and capacity to live and work, so far as this is possible and does not mean self-destruction. It will restore to the federal states their sovereignty in finance and taxation which is necessary for the independent fulfillment of their cultural tasks. It will guarantee the war loans in return for faithful service to the country, and undertake their immediate repayment. It will return to the owners of real estate the economic freedom which places them in position to bear the bearable prices to persons of small incomes, and those on fixed salaries. It will rigorously suppress strikes and sabotage, strikes being treason to the people, the fatherland, and the future. It will encourage the working people to active cooperation with the members of other professions and livelihood under the new economic order."

#### Pledge to Workmen

"It will not be a government of one-sided capitalism, but will guard the German workman under the hard fate of international servitude, and hopes through these measures to put an end to the enmity to the State of the working classes. It will restore all officials removed from office since the November revolution, and protect their interests in every respect, but requires of these officials of the old faith a loyal performance of their duties in the common good."

"We are strong enough to begin our administration without arrests and other measures of force, but we shall suppress every revolt against the new order with relentless decision. We shall not govern according to theories, but in accordance with the practical needs of the State and the people as a whole. We shall resist every reaction either to the Right or to the Left."

**Agreement Said to Have Been Reached**  
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Dispatches received by the French Foreign Office this morning affirm the truth of the reports that negotiations are going on between the Ebert and

the von Kapp governments in Germany.

Dr. Gradnauer, the Socialist president of the Cabinet of Saxony, is declared to be acting as intermediary in an endeavor to bring about a compromise through which there might be a concentration of the parties for the formation of a Cabinet under normal conditions.

A reported agreement between the new and the old German governments was earlier declared to have been reached on the following basis:

First—Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp was to abandon his intention of forming a cabinet.

Second—A new cabinet was to be formed, composed of experts.

Third—New elections to the Reichstag were to be held within two months.

Fourth—A new president of the German Republic was to be elected, not by the Reichstag, but by the people.

Fifth—Pending the elections, Friedrich Ebert would remain in power.

Sixth—The economic council of the Empire and the exploitation councils were to be transferred into a second chamber to be called the chamber of labor.

One significant clause in the proclamation is quoted as follows:

"The new and old governments shall issue a joint declaration that under present conditions a general strike is a crime against the German people."

#### "Lokal Anzeiger" Alone Published

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—No newspapers appeared today except some special sheets of the "Lokal Anzeiger," which, in accordance with a government decree, contained only news acceptable to the government. This paper asserted that the Reichswehr garrisons and other military units everywhere are declaring for the new government and added that resistance is being offered only at a few places and that sanguinary collisions are very rare.

The German National Party and the German People's Party in Berlin have declared against the Ebert Government and have demanded of the new government that all parties willing to cooperate in the reconstruction of Germany shall be invited to collaborate. A meeting of the committee of senior members of the Prussian National Assembly has resolved not to recognize the dissolution of the national assembly, but refrains from declaring for or against the new administration.

The government has issued a decree prohibiting any strike or passive resistance in any vital service, threatening heavy penalties. A decree of the Minister of Defense defines the Wolf Bureau News Agency as a vital service.

#### Proclamation by Ebert Government

DRESDEN, Germany (Monday).—Communications between this city and all parts of Germany are being safeguarded, said a proclamation issued here today by the Ebert Government.

"Certain as it is that the Berlin venture will collapse of its own weakness and confusion," the proclamation declared, "the fatal political and economic consequences of this step are to be deplored. All authorities are asked to assist German National Assemblymen to reach Stuttgart."

Dr. Göppert, president of the German peace commission, has declined to take orders from Berlin, stating that he maintains all the rights of the Ebert Government and that he is continuing to work for the execution of the Peace Treaty.

The following announcement has also been issued:

"The constitutional government refuses to negotiate, being responsible to the people for the maintenance of the Constitution, and negotiations would only occasion distrust and confusion and would prolong disorders."

#### Capital Punishment Threatened

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—Men who act as leaders or pickets in the general strike called in this city as a protest against the reactionary revolt are threatened with the extreme penalty in a proclamation issued today by Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, the new Chancellor. The order for the infliction of capital punishment will be effective after 4 p. m. on Tuesday, and is based on the decree prohibiting any strike or passive resistance in any vital service, which was issued earlier in the day by the Minister of Defense. The Chancellor's proclamation follows:

"Ringleaders who are guilty of acts specified in the decree for safeguarding important services and for the protection of labor and peace will, as well as strike pickets, be punished with death. This decree is effective from 4 p. m. on Tuesday."

#### Comment From The Times of London

LONDON, England (Monday).—Commenting on the reported compromise between the von Kapp and the Ebert governments, which it considers was brought about by General Mercken. The Times says today that the conditions appear to correspond closely with General Mercken's proposals and "to approximate much more closely to the demands of Dr. von Kapp and his associates than to those of the old government."

The newspaper repeats that vigilance on the part of the Allies is required.

#### PHARMACISTS MAY BE PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Disapproval of illegal sales of liquor by pharmacists is expressed in an amendment to the Pharmaceutical Act passed by the law amendments committee of the Legislature, which gives the pharmaceutical association power to fine, censure, or suspend any pharmaceutical chemist guilty of wilful negligence or misconduct against any provincial statute, or who is convicted of any crime on the statutes.

## SIR A. GEDDES AGAIN STATES HIS IDEALS

Newly Appointed Ambassador to America Also Makes Sharp Attack on Papers Which Stir Up Anglo-American Irritation

LONDON, England (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, made a sharp attack on papers which stir up Anglo-American irritation, at a dinner given in his honor tonight by the Pillgrims.

Lord Desborough presided, and among those who attended were Andrew Bonar Law, Earl Curzon, and Sir Alfred Mond, representing the Cabinet; Earl Reading, Viscount Devonport, numerous members of the House of Commons, Admiral Beatty, Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, commander of the American fleet in European waters, and Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul-General.

In the course of his speech, Sir Auckland said: "I am no magician, nor do I know where a master magician is to be found. But of one thing I am sure, it is an essential condition of the working of the magic of peace, so necessary to save civilization, that the two great English-speaking communities should sail forward in mutual respect and understanding—in naval slang—as chummy ships to the uncharted seas of the future."

#### Respect and Understanding

"To labor to secure—if it be granted to help to secure—that mutual respect and understanding is a man's work, and I am not insensible of the high privilege, which it is to have been given a chance of so serving this day and generation."

Expressing the wish that "some word might here be spoken which would hasten the development of an understanding of the problems and difficulties of Great Britain by the United States and the difficulties of problems of the United States by Great Britain," the Ambassador continued:

"It does not help either respect or understanding to cry 'Peace, peace' where there is no peace or love and trust, if love be cold and trust worn thin."

"I hope and believe that this is not the case with any considerable section of either of the great English-speaking communities. But it would be folly, nay, criminal madness, not to recognize that there are pamphlets printed and daily and weekly papers published and circulated and read, and doubtless believed by some on both sides of the Atlantic which disseminate love and conceal trust so thoroughly that one is forced to believe that there is neither love to disseminate nor trust to conceal in the minds of the writers, or at least in those men who pay the piper and by immemorial right call the tune."

#### Easy to Criticize

"There is nothing I regret more than to read in some American paper an article accusing this country of quite impossible villainy, unless, indeed, it be to read in some British paper the article reversed. It is so fatally easy to criticize, particularly at a time like this, when human thought is boiling."

"The habit of criticizing other nations without the slightest regard for their difficulties or fears is not confined to England and America. But it has dangers all its own when hurled from England at America, or vice versa. I venture to say that no American can feel all the legitimate pressures and considerations which help to mold every decision taken in the Cabinet room at Downing Street, as I know no British would claim to have even an inkling of one-half the anxieties molding the decisions at Washington."

The Ambassador found a parallel in the many races comprising America and those of the British Empire. "It is not true that each of these nations really hates war," said the speaker, "but that each is driven by its genius to struggle to put down injustice? Is it not true that each yearns almost fanatically to protect women and children, to stamp out disease, bring order out of chaos, and make the world a better place for men to live in?"

#### Outburst of Enthusiasm

"During the great war we had an outburst of international enthusiasm, founded in the main not on an increased mutual understanding, but on a common enemy, a common hatred and detestation. That enthusiasm was planned and fostered and artificially made to glow to white heat. Look back over the old files, with their daily blast of superheated air; isn't it inevitable that we have to pass through a period of reaction?"

"Let us remember that it is quite impossible for two peoples to see every question from the same angle, or with the same clearness. Do not let us forget that the load beneath the harrow is little likely to find much comfort in the butterfly's whispered counsel. But let us stick fast to, let us keep a firm hold upon the big things that history has to teach us, that somehow, perhaps at times subconsciously, both peoples have driven the furrows straight and true, and most astonishingly parallel in their efforts to cultivate civilization."

"There is no evidence that I know of to suggest that either is now contemplating a departure from its traditional husbandry."

#### ITALIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR

ROME, Italy (Monday).—In addition to taking the portfolio of Minister of the Colonies in his newly formed Cabinet, the personnel of which was announced last week, the Premier, Francis Nitti, also will be Minister of the Interior.

## LARGE CREDIT TO GERMANY PROPOSED

Bill Introduced in Congress to Empower War Finance Corporation to Pay for Exports and Accept Bonds in Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Provision is made for the United States to extend a credit of \$1,000,000 to Germany, in a bill introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Thomas F. Smith (D.), Representative from New York, under the title of "An act to amend the War Finance Corporation Act."

The amendment consists of a new section empowering the corporation to pay to any person or firm engaged in business in the United States the contract price of food and raw materials purchased by the German Government and to accept in payment bonds bearing 6 per cent interest. It is stipulated that the contract shall be for such supplies of food and raw materials as the allied and associated powers may deem necessary to enable Germany to meet her obligations for reparations under the Treaty, the total advances to be made not to exceed \$1,000,000,000.

#### First Effort to Resume Trade

Mr. Smith declared that this was the first substantial effort to resume normal trade relations with Germany and to make it possible for Germany to buy raw materials from the United States notwithstanding the great disparities in exchange rates. The outlines of the bill accord with the plans of the Allied Economic Council, which recently announced that measures would be taken to establish a "credit in the allied or neutral countries in favor of Germany which would have a priority over the reparations demands of the allied countries."

The bill provides that the United States shall have as security property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. This, Mr. Smith stated, is of the value approximately of \$1,000,000,000 with claims of American citizens aggregating between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000, leaving in the possession of the United States several hundred million dollars which can be made available at once as a fund for the payment of the contract price of foods and raw materials or as a security for repayment to the United States of any advances made.

#### Alien Property Custodian's Holdings

It was said at the office of the Alien Property Custodian that the woman now in his possession German property and money to the amount of about \$550,000,000, about \$110,000,000 having already been returned to the former owners.

"In view of the purposes for which these advances are made to Germany they should be a lien on the resources of Germany prior to the payment of reparations, except the expenses of the armies of occupation," Mr. Smith explained. "Since France and Great Britain are the main recipients of the reparations due from Germany, it is probable that they will be asked to guarantee the payment of the supplies furnished to Germany. Another method by which payment may be secured is by the allocation to the United States of a specific portion of raw materials produced in Germany and required for our manufactures."

#### Control of Exports

Mr. Smith calls attention to the fact that the credit is not a general one, but that the control which the War Finance Corporation exerts over the amount and kind of merchandise to be purchased will enable it to prevent the exportation of an excessive amount of food to Germany, with a consequent shortage and increase in price. Mr. Smith lists Germany's most pressing needs as cotton, wheat, condensed milk, cattle and cattle feed, milch cows, packing house products, horses and minerals. She needed \$1,000,000,000 worth of these things and the United States needed an export market.

"Unless the farmer and producer are assured of an outlet for their surplus, production is bound to decrease and prices will be further enhanced," Mr. Smith asserted, adding that the export business had diminished 70 per cent in the last three months.

"It is strongly felt in business and financial circles that unless some measure is adopted whereby the United States can trade with Germany, our export trade will soon become stagnant. In view of the fall in English and French exchange, both of these countries would naturally take as much raw material as possible from the colonies and from Germany. On the other hand, if they are permitted to finance Germany, as contemplated by the economic council, the United States will be practically excluded from the German trade."

#### QUEBEC'S SERVICE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—In accordance with an act passed at the last session

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces

## A Free Lecture on Christian Science

By John C. Lathrop, C.S.B., of Brookline, Mass.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

## IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE

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of the Quebec Legislature, an order-in-council has been signed by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, changing the name of the Public Utilities Commission to that of Public Service Commission, and reappointing the members of the former commission, Col. F. W. Hibbard, Sir George Garneau and F. C. Laberge, to sit on the new commission. In the case of the president, his salary has been raised from \$4000 to \$7000, but he must devote all his time to the duties connected with the commission. The scope of the commission is also greatly enlarged by the new order-in-council.

## NEW ASSOCIATION OF GRAIN DEALERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Farmers National Grain Dealers Association was formed here yesterday, being a reconstitution of the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Associations. The members adopted resolutions stating that since they represented the largest body of cooperators in the United States and because they believed that the calling of an international cooperative congress in this country would prove of great educational and promotional value to cooperation and agriculture, they would therefore authorize a committee to present a memorial to the International Cooperative Congress to be held at Dublin this year asking that the next meeting be held in the United States.

Transportation of grain by water through the lakes to the ocean and by water through the rivers to the gulf was favored, and support pledged to the necessary projects. Establishment of an American grain institute to represent all branches of the grain trade was endorsed.

## KENTUCKY PASSES SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The bill giving Kentucky women the right of suffrage in the presidential elections has passed the Senate, and is now up to the Governor. Under the terms of the measure, women will have the right to vote for President this year. In advocating passage of the measure, Senator Brock, Senate minority leader, said there was hardly a question that the right of suffrage would be realized by women through the federal amendment, but that Kentucky should go on record as favoring it immediately.

## MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD CARRIES MINNESOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood led, three to one, throughout Minnesota in the Republican primaries held on Monday, according to last night's reports. Hiram W. Johnson appeared to be second, but Herbert Hoover, whose name was not included on the ballot, was running. Senator Johnson a close race throughout the State. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, carried Chicago County, his birthplace, but was running fourth.

## CHEAP HOUSING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—According to the report of Provincial Housing Commissioner Ellis, this city has the honor of having constructed the cheapest house under the Ontario Housing Act, brought into operation last summer. Mr. Ellis' report, which has just been issued, states that the cheapest house approved and erected under the government's loaning scheme is the four-room, one-story bungalow type planned by London and built at a cost of \$1940. The house contains living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and bath, and is of frame construction. The highest priced residence built in this city under the provisions of the Housing Act is the \$3500 brick-veneer two-story type.

## CANADIAN RAILWAYS NEED MORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—"The railways are going behind and some one must furnish the money, either the people or the government," declared the Hon. Frank B. Carvell, chairman of the Dominion Railway Board, when the board was hearing an application from the citizens of Toronto to have the demurrage penalty on coal cars lifted during the teamsters' strike. "We are afraid," he added, "that there are a great many people in this country who have not realized the changed conditions in the last few years. If the money is taken out of the coffers of the railways some one must pay. I hope the people will face the issue." The board reserved decision.

## SECTARIAN USE OF PUBLIC MONEY

Attempt Will Be Made to Stop the Practice in Illinois by Constitutional Provision—Abuses Under the Present Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The cessation of payments of public money to sectarian institutions in this State is aimed at in a provision for the new Constitution of the State of Illinois, submitted to the constitutional convention now sitting at Springfield, Illinois. The old Constitution contains an article forbidding the practice, but this has been so interpreted by the state Supreme Court within the last two years as to nullify its effect. The sectarian institution in this State which desires to share in the public funds finds accordingly that the situation in Illinois is one of the most advantageous in the country. It is to remedy this that present efforts are being directed.

The most extensive violation of the fundamental of separation of church and state in this particular is in Chicago, where eight or nine Roman Catholic institutions and one which used to be Lutheran, but now claims a non-sectarian character, receive annual payments of upward of \$250,000 for the care of dependent children committed to them by the county court.

The Chicago Methodist preachers' meeting recently reaffirmed its position against this practice. Subsequently the constitutional convention committee of the Chicago Church Federation, which represents some 700 Protestant churches of the city, declared in favor of a constitutional prohibition of the practice, and appointed a committee on the subject. The committee expects to report soon to the board of trustees of the federation, recommending carrying the question to the constitutional convention.

#### Objections Reviewed

Briefly reviewing objections to the continuation of payments to sectarian institutions, the Rev. W. S. Fleming, a Methodist minister of this city who has made a study of the subject, said recently:

"In the first place, dependent children ought to be placed in homes, under home influences, rather than in institutions. Most of the permanently dependent children can be so taken care of. Under such arrangements, I believe that practically all of the dependent children remaining could be taken care of in the non-sectarian institutions now available."

"Payment by the county for the support of children in church institutions, however, has the strongest tendency toward sending the children into institutions, the charitable work of the denomination they belong to being thereby enlarged. Many people do not

realize that a pretentious charitable sectarian institution has often been raised to its proportions by the aid of funds paid by all the people, regardless of denomination.

#### Sectarian Influence Bad

"The sectarian influence resultant upon the courts having to do with the disposal of dependent children is very often bad. It is sometimes perverse of justice to the child itself. The persistent activities of one denomination in such court room leads to a counterbalancing by other denominations. It is unfortunate to have the representatives of the great religious bodies in constant attendance at court watching every child, yet this is only the result of the system."

"Constructively, the practice of paying public funds to any church institution is a contradiction of the American principle of the separation of church and state. When the republic was founded that fundamental stone was laid. It is being violated every day in this country and in others where the cities are large. The result is to build up more believers in the faith that accepts the money and the children. Committed to a church institution and daily taught the religious practices of that church, while kept from mingling with the children of other faiths, such wards of the county can only come out more deeply ingrained in the practices of that faith, whatever it be, than otherwise, and this is accomplished through the agency of the State and at the State expense."

## REPRESENTATIVE AT STUTTGART NAMED

PARIS, France (Monday).—Mr. Bruyère has been appointed by the French Government as its unofficial representative at Stuttgart, the provisional seat of the Ebert Government in Germany, and will leave Paris late today for that city, where he will watch the course of events.

Maurice Paleologue, general secretary of the Foreign Office, paid a visit this afternoon to Dr. von Mayer, the German Chargé d'Affaires here and informed him of Mr. Bruyère's appointment.

## RECEPTION BY MR. DESCHANEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday).—President Deschanel today held his first reception at the Elysée. It was confined to French soldiers wounded in France.



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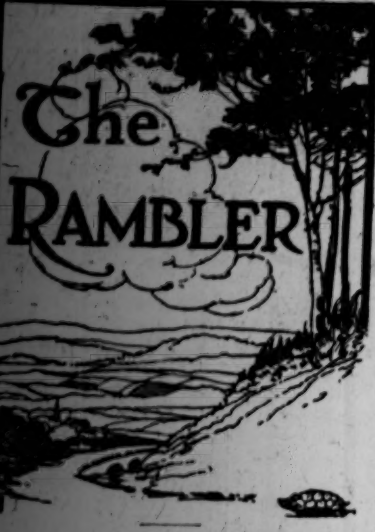
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## The Rambler

My Editor

It is at all times a pleasure to write of a good man and in imperishable prose, for all newspaper articles are imperishable; to recount his virtues and his excellences. But better still it is to paint the portrait of such an one, so here goes.

You must know, then, that my editor is a shortish man with a Velasquez mustache and beard, hair brushed back from the forehead, piercing black eyes and a taste for mauve ties and yellow boots. He has no politics, no good journalist has any, but he is strongly in favor of woman suffrage, minority representation and a monarchical system. When I asked him why this last, he wheeled his chair about and said in a deep voice, "Because of the costumes, sir, because of the costumes." His taste in literature is severe and very correct; after the writings of an author who shall be nameless, he loves the prose of Milton, Dryden, and Mr. Barrie. Poetry he never reads, as he says it disorients him and scatters his images, saying that is dark to me, but without any doubt it has a deep meaning, full of savor. I have never told him that this is dark to me, because men of delicate perceptions never ask an editor to explain himself. He is a kindly man, my editor, very thoughtful, a good husband, a loving father, a model citizen. That I disagree with him on nearly every topic that he has broached is not in itself a sign that he is a bad or unprincipled man, but rather shows the delightful diversity of opinion that must obtain in all polite societies. For instance, he is immoderately fond of cocoa, a blameless and, I am told, a nutritious drink, but one that he represents simply a woolly, bulky liquid. He has even said to me, "Come and have a cup of cocoa," and his eye has glittered at the thought. "Neither that, nor yet a basin of soup, nor a beaker of rice pudding nor a humming can of breakfast food," have I said pretty sharply, as I strongly hold to personal freedom in such matters. "Aw, come along. I'll buck you up," says he, and then I change the subject. It is all done in the kindest way, but you can see at once that here is a case of utter divergence of views. It is only fair to say that his really conservative turn of thought has made him content that the new refreshment, composed of chocolate ice cream with kerosene and dried cranberries, is not a dish for serious men.

My editor is thoughtful, in fact, he thinks entirely too much at times about having other people think when they do not wish to think. He has a way of telephoning to me at night, say, about 11 o'clock, just about the time that I am finishing one of Mr. Cohen's delightful stories about the Negroes, and I am sitting on my spine and chuckling like a happy child.

"Good evening," says the majestic voice of my editor. It is superfluous to say this. Of course it is evening and has been for some hours and the snow lies thick upon the window sill, but I haven't the recklessness to tell him so. "I was wondering, could you let me have 36,000 words upon the dress suit trade in upper Posenania. The stuff should be serious, of course, not of a controversial nature, but constructive and at the same time not too heavy. Above all, make it bright and cheerful and if you could put in half a dozen anecdotes, we have some cuts that could be run with them. You've been in Posenania, haven't you? What's that? No? Well, all right."

"When do you want it?" (faintly). "By 6 o'clock tomorrow morning." Here the stage directions say, "A measurable pause." "Of course, if you can get it in earlier, so much the better. And say, our art editor's cast a shoe. D'you think you could let me have about a column about colored prints?"

By skillful strategy, the informing article on prints is left to other and more accomplished hands, but the first outrageous demand has to be met. And that is the reason why my landlady says what she does about the Fourth Estate. "There he is, ranting and roaring up in his room till all hours of the night, a'crapping his chair against a good old oak desk that I bought last July, and dropping books on the floor, and leaving a litter of torn papers for me to clean up and stamping out to his bath before the milk's come and decent people trying to get a wink of sleep before the trials of the day."

Some day, by means of a specious excuse, I am going to persuade my editor to visit my lodgings and when he is looking at the enlarged photograph of my landlady's uncle that was in the revenue service, I am going to point to my editor in dumb show, that my landlady may understand that he is the cause of all the trouble. A terrible expedient from which I shrink, but I shall be justified in this almost Greek tragedy. Yet I would not have you think harshly of my editor nor form a wrong impression of him, because he has a thousand good qualities, among which open-mindedness is not the least. It was only last week that I convinced him that his favorite

make of collars did not do him justice, and he has said distinctly that there was no good reason why people should not have the right to compose poetry if it relieved their feelings, though under no circumstances would he have his images scattered.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Daylight Saving and Farmers  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The hearing on the Massachusetts so-called daylight saving bills, on February 25, brought out such a sad lack of understanding of, and consideration for, an important class in the community as to call for a brief statement of some of the facts in the interests of justice.

The chief speaker for the bills repeatedly asserted that the burden of proof to show that daylight saving is undesirable lies upon those who oppose it. The fact is that, in all arguments for changes in established custom and usage, the burden of proof of the desirability of such changes is universally recognized to rest on the proponents. In the present case, therefore, it is clearly incumbent on those favoring a daylight saving law to show that such a law would be a decided benefit to the community as a whole over a continuance of existing conditions.

Because the farmers are practically a unit in opposing the change, they naturally came in for some hard knocks at the hands of the daylight saving advocates. Much advice was handed to them as to how they should conduct their business, by men who themselves have no practical knowledge of farming conditions whatever. Contemptuously the Yankee farmer was described as ignorant, unprogressive, unable to get out of the rut in which his ancestors traveled. One gentleman even went so far as to liken the farming class to an unsound tree limb, which ought to be cut off in order to prevent the decay of the main stem and healthy branches. However inapt and unfortunate such a comparison may be, it is expressive of the attitude of the great majority of speakers in favor of the bills. Their contention was that the farmers constitute such a small proportion of the total population of Massachusetts that they may well be ignored in state legislation. After all, only 10 per cent of the foodstuffs consumed in Massachusetts are produced by Massachusetts farmers, they said; why, then, be concerned with such an insignificant number of people? This is a democracy—"let the majority rule," was the burden of their argument.

It is hardly necessary to go into any discussion of how and to what extent the enactment of a daylight saving law would place serious hardships upon the farmer in the conduct of his business. When 97 to 98 per cent of the farmers are in active opposition to daylight saving—and this is indicated by a recent poll of The Rural New Yorker—there can be little doubt that they are convinced, from bitter experience, that the change would be a serious blow to their business. The counter-attitude taken by an occasional manager of a rich man's estate can have little weight in the scale with the testimony of hundreds of practical farmers. From expert testimony, including county agents and other workers, the conclusion is irresistible that daylight saving would place additional burdens on the backs of the men and women who are already bearing more than their share.

Now it seems probable that a considerable majority of the business men and industrial workers in the State favor the proposed change of the clock, and that these persons constitute a majority of the population. They favor it principally because it would give them an additional hour of daylight in the afternoon for rest and recreation. Their desire for this is a perfectly natural one, and they can undoubtedly secure it if they persist. The question is, will they insist on forcing this fictitious time on others, to whom it will prove a real hardship, through the enactment of state or federal laws; will they, because they are in a majority, impose upon a class of their fellow citizens a burden which they seek to remove from their own shoulders? At the hearing we heard much about majority rule, and the necessity of sacrifice by the minority. But why should one class be expected to do all the sacrificing? Has a majority any moral right to ride roughshod over a minority of their fellow workers? I submit that any state or country which neglects its agriculture is on the road to decay, and that Massachusetts, even if only 10 per cent of her food is produced on her own soil, can ill afford to do so. Indeed, the old Commonwealth will soon be approaching the loss of her prosperity and her leadership if she much longer neglects the highest utilization of all her soil and the prosperity of the people who live on it. The appeal of the farmer is for justice, nothing more. Let us realize that he is entitled to it, and that the greatest good of the greatest number can never come as a result of the complete disregard of the interests of an essential class by a numerical majority. In the words of Governor Coolidge, when for the first time he assumed the presidency of the Senate: "The welfare of the weakest and the welfare of the most powerful are inseparably bound together. The neglect of one is the neglect of all. Laws must be justified by something more than the will of the majority. They must rest on the eternal foundation of righteousness."

(Signed) WILLIAM P. WHARTON.  
Groton, Massachusetts, February 27, 1920.

## PÉREZ GALDÓS AND HIS FORTUNE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
MADRID, Spain.—The career of Don Benito Pérez Galdós, the greatest Spanish writer of modern times, has given rise to various points of discussion. In the first place there is the accusation brought against the Spanish people that they neglected Galdós and condemned him to impecuniosity. That is the impression which is being sent abroad and which needs correcting. It is true Don Benito was comparatively poor in the latter part of his career, but it was his own fault, or rather, one should hasten to say, his own merit.

The truth is that, as anyone who stops to reflect upon the facts and circumstances for a moment must realize, very great sums of money must have passed through the hands of the "master." He wrote innumerable volumes of fiction, historic and otherwise. The four series of his famous "Episodios Nacionales," relating the history of Spain in modern times, which, as most agree, the finest consecutive account of a nation's life and development in any language, and by which he is best known, have been in



Don Benito Pérez Galdós

themselves enough to guarantee the fortune of any writer. Many of them have been translated into other languages and the yields from foreign royalties alone have been considerable, though Don Benito was known at times to have complained of piracy. But pick up any of these volumes in the Spanish editions and you will find it marked therein that that edition is of the fortieth or the sixtieth thousand, or some such advanced figure.

Unwise Bargains  
Like most writers Galdós made bad bargains at the beginning, but he did well enough afterward. Apart from these "Episodios Nacionales," some of his other romances of a non-historical character, of which there are many, have been the most wonderful successes. Two of his first works were "La Fontana de Oro" and "El Audaz." The latter was dramatized and produced in Madrid quite recently. Indeed, the dramatization of his works has in itself been enough to yield Galdós ample means.

What then is the secret of this so-called "poverty"? It is really very simple, and it redounds to the credit of the famous writer. He might have been, as has been said, getting on for a millionaire in pesetas—but he gave it all away. To whom he gave it may be known to his intimates, but the facts are not for publication.

His Political Leanings  
He was a man of strong Republican and to some extent Socialist leanings, though it is well said that he found no political party that satisfied him. At the close of his career he became attached to the Reformists, who exerted themselves to pay special homage to him.

But he believed in the community of man, and above all things he was enormously, and, as one might say, practically sincere. Therefore, as the money flowed into his coffers, and it did flow in, he poured it out again, and it was distributed in various directions.

Some of it went perhaps in support of the political associations which he favored, but for the most part it was given to persons in need, and to the nevolent societies. There was not a greater heart in all Spain. It was the poor who gained most by all his triumphs. Apart from all these considerations, it is to be added that a national subscription for his benefit was organized a few years ago and yielded a considerable sum. It could never fairly be said that the Spanish people failed to appreciate their great

writer or neglected him. Quite the reverse is the case; they were constant in their homage and their pride.

## Believed in Democracy

Reference is made to the politics of Pérez Galdós. The period of his political activity was not a long one. He was inclined to devote himself closely to politics for the reason that he believed in a great regeneration of the country through democracy. He was essentially a democrat; his deep studies of Spanish history had convinced him that there was great good and strength in the people despite all the failures of modern times, and that Spain would yet again succeed but that when she did so it could only be through the people governing themselves. Always in his works he is for the people. He attached himself to the Liberal Party of Sagasta, and at that period applied his pen to certain political work such as the preparation of the reply to the speech from the throne in the Cortes. Thereafter he took a prominent part in meetings of the Republican-Socialist conjunction; in turn he inclined toward Socialism and Republicanism, but he was disappointed with the ineffectiveness of Spanish politics of every description, the weakness of them all, and often the selfishness and the insincerity. Later, as has been said, he inclined toward the Reformists, but he took no active part in political affairs for a long time while retaining all his ideals and beliefs in the future of his country. He was steadily opposed to the monarchic system, which he believed to be inimical to the future prosperity of the country. This did not prevent him having a very high idea of the capacities and savor of the present occupant of the throne.

## Insistent Comparison

Galdós is insistently compared with Balzac and Dickens. He is like them both in his penetration of the character and disposition of the people and his sympathetic portraiture of them with all their qualities and all their foibles. Galdós felt the pressure of the basic traits of the Spanish people all around him, just as Balzac did of the French, and Dickens of the Londoners. But otherwise any such comparison must fail, for Galdós is the historian telling the story of a nation in a manner in which it has never been told before; his tales are related in the most perfect, limpid, dignified Spanish prose, abounding in the most vivid realities, with delicacy and reason making themselves felt all the time.

At the beginning of the year, Don José Serran presented a long resolution to the Ayuntamiento of Madrid, which was duly approved, paying homage to the author of "Gloria," of "Don Perfecta," of "La Desheredada," of "Fortunata y Jacinta," of "El Audaz," of "Realidad," of "Angel Guerra," of "Misericordia," of "Marianela," of "Electra," naming them all, and of all the heroes of the "Episodios Nacionales." It was determined that the corporation and representatives of the academies and various other societies of culture should pay a visit to the house of Pérez Galdós, and there offer to him "the enthusiastic acclamations of his people." This may be regarded as a very good refutation of the pretended neglect of the Spanish people.

## STAGE ANECDOTES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
A secondhand bookshop turned up the other day a copy of that almost forgotten work of Victor Fournel, entitled "Les Curiosités Théâtrales." It is a strange medley of stage anecdotes of all periods, many of them probably apocryphal, yet amusing to read by one's fireside. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are well represented and in their pages are scattered bits of really valuable information.

Many of the incidents concern themselves with the accidents or unforeseen contingencies of acting. Thus a player, d'Audiot by name, suddenly discovering that a piece of furniture essential to the business of the scene was missing, cried out to his fellow actors, "You must excuse me. You see I have just moved in and I am not yet certain where all my furniture is." Again, Le Coq "dried up," as the saying is—that is, forgot his lines, in an important speech. Rather than interrupt the emotional tension of the scene by waiting for the prompter, he carried on with the first words that came into his head, not even attempting to make sense of them. So passionately did he utter the nonsensical speech, however, that at the end he was frantically applauded.

No one collects nowadays the anecdotes and stories of the stage which are current wherever a group of actors meet. Instead our magazines tell us of hobbies and pets, of the so-called private lives of our players—narratives which usually have their origin in the imagination of the press-agent. We could do with a few more "Curiosities of the Stage." At least, such books are agreeable reading.

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
WESTMINSTER, England (February 18).—Among other difficulties bristling along the pathway of ministers during the session just opened will be the retirement of Mr. Lowther from the Speaker's chair. This would be a disconcerting event at any period. It becomes exceptionally embarrassing at a time when ministers have in hand an unparalleled accumulation of work whose smooth accomplishment requires constant assistance from the Chair. From the first this has been invariably forthcoming from Mr. Lowther. I have "sat under," or to be more precise, in view of the relative position of the press gallery and the chair, have "sat over" four speakers: Mr. Brand, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Gully, and Mr. Lowther.

Varying in personal characteristics, none in recent times has fallen below the highest level of excellence habitually displayed in one of the most difficult posts in English life. The fierce light that beats upon a throne is mild effulgence compared with that which reaches every crevice in the Speaker's chair. Day after day, through long hours of the day, he stands under the gaze, not always friendly, of the most critical assembly in the world. Other members may, when a bore is on his legs, seek relaxation from lengthy speech by retirement to the reading room or the terrace. Some may chat or even doze.

## The Speaker's Responsibility

The Speaker must needs not only remain at his post, but must follow every sentence of a discourse, howsoever rapid. At any moment he may be called upon to check disorderly divergence or to decide a knotty point under the dread responsibility that, right or wrong, there is no appeal from his decision. He must be firm without being arrogant, suave without trace of weakness; above all things, personally and politically impartial. To him Liberal and Conservative, Home Ruler and Unionist, are as one.

During a term of office unexpectedly extended beyond his desire to fill it, Mr. Lowther has displayed these qualities in fullest measure. They were common to his predecessors in the chair. He adds one which on many critical occasions has delivered the House from a dilemma which under other management might have led to loss of precious time and something of its dignity. In a private letter written to me a score of years ago Sir William Harcourt said: "Humor, above all, good humor, is the salt of life. Applied to politics it is an excellent antiseptic." Mr. Lowther's humor is a thing apart. It is difficult to define the priceless gift. It is, however, safe to assert that humor is based upon a keen sense of incongruity. Mr. Lowther's frequent flashes are lit up by incongruous contact of caustic common sense checking profligacy or persistent exhibition of pushfulness. Rebuke is conveyed with grave countenance and magisterial tone that add to its effect.

## The Chair's Rebuke

It is dangerous to quote an example. We learn from Rosalind, that: A jest's prosperity lies in the ear Of him that hears it, never in the tongue Of him that makes it.

One may perhaps venture to cite an occasion that recurs to the memory. One of the group of supplementary questioners seated below the gangway, having received full answer to an inquiry on the paper, entered upon the longer catechism in repetition of the convenient formula: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that—" "The hon. gentleman," said the Speaker, "is not asking for information; he is giving it," a sententious remark that shot the intruder back on to his seat.

Another example of this particular turn of humor enlivened a passage of debate taking place just before the House adjourned for the Christmas recess. Question arose about the current price of milk. It should have been replied to by the Food Control; but, he was one of several ministers who, to quote a favorite paradox, were conspicuous by their absence. Lord Robert Cecil was irate at this dereliction of duty. Turning upon Mr. Bonar Law, man-of-all-work in the Ministry, he angrily remarked: "Since other members have been put to the inconvenience of meeting at 12 o'clock, will the right hon. gentleman see whether he cannot prevail on his Cabinet colleague to be on the bench to answer questions?" The Leader of the House meekly pleaded that at the moment a Cabinet Council was being

held and hinted that, not being birds, ministers in attendance thereat could not also be seated on the Treasury Bench. Lord Robert was implacable. "If," he insisted, "my right hon. friend can be spared from the Cabinet, why—" Whereupon the Speaker slowly rose and observed, "We are on the subject of milk."

## A Stream of Cold Water

The effect was akin to the action of a stream of cold water injected into a seething caldron of steam. The non-attendance of ministers during the sittings of the House is a sore subject. Members were popping up from various benches on both sides. An angry scene seemed inevitable. The Speaker's grave manner, the solemn tone in which he referred to so trifling a matter as milk, tickled the fancy of the House. Amid a hearty burst of laughter Lord Robert Cecil sat down.

Legislatures on both sides of the Atlantic are presided over by an official more or less closely corresponding with the Speaker of the House of Commons. Nowhere is authority equally supreme. In the Parliament of the ramshackle empire of Austria-Hungary, now crumbled in the dust, above the din of not infrequent tumult, the Speaker might be observed violently ringing a handbell. Nothing came of the exertion. In the House of Commons a single word from the Speaker, "milk" for example, as we have seen, suffices instantly to restore and maintain order.

## Unique Distinction

To Mr. Ginnell, whose enforced absence from Westminster is viewed with mixed feeling by an assembly occasionally bored by its own dullness, belongs the unique distinction of "ragging" the Chair. It is true it was at the time empty, a circumstance that naturally completes an Irish story. Re-election of Mr. Lowther to fill it had been duly moved, seconded, and by acclamation approved by a crowded House. The member for Westmeath cherished a grievance against the Speaker-elect who, he considered, was apt to evade attempts to catch his eye. Had he at an ordinary time arraigned the Speaker's conduct he would have been silenced by reference to the rule that such action may be taken only by submission of a vote of censure. At the moment when, exercising his privilege as a member of the House, Mr. Ginnell arose to follow the second of the motion nominating the new Speaker, authority had temporarily lapsed. There was no one to call him to order. The omnipotent Mother of Parliaments was absolutely at his mercy. He showed none, proceeding for half an hour to descant on the alleged shortcomings of Mr. Lowther, delaying by so long his return to the chair.

As a rule the Speaker finds his business in the chair sufficient for the day. He quits it with dignified, restrained alacrity as soon as a particular turn is accomplished. On the occasion of an important debate in committee or the introduction of a critical budget, when the Chairman of Committees presides, the Speaker has been known to seat himself in wig and gown at a lower end of the Treasury Bench. Such occasions are rare. Mr. Lowther has varied the record of speakership by presiding over an important inquiry outside the region of his particular arduous work. He was chairman of the commission which settled the difficult question of the limitation of electoral areas necessitated by passage of the last Reform Bill. It is hoped that he may render the State another service by presiding over the committee designated to formulate a scheme for reform of the House of Lords. The task will be a worthy winding-up of a public career of exceptionally long term, throughout which he has maintained and added to the highest traditions of the speakership.

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## WHY HE WAS "FED UP"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Express trains are still few and far between in Scotland owing to the coal shortage, so it was perhaps natural that the passenger who boarded the midnight London express should give vent to his opinion about coal and coal miners in general.

"It might interest you to know that I am a coal miner and work in a pit up near Kilmarnock," said another man sitting in the corner, and starting up a conversation, "and if folk knew the conditions that the miners have to work under they would realize why the miners could not put their backs into it. 'Fed up' is the only way to express it, and I'm just going down to Southport for a holiday."

"But why are you 'fed up'?" he was asked.

"Well, I'll tell you. It's like this. When the war broke out, there was my father, my mother, my two sisters, and my two brothers all living at home in a two-room cottage near the pit head."

"A two-room cottage?" his fellow passenger exclaimed.

"Two rooms, that was all, and what's more, there was no bath, either, to wash ourselves in, when we came back from the pit each day. Imagine working down a pit all day, and then coming home, and trying to get yourself smart when you want to go walking out. A big tub, to wash yourself in, in front of the kitchen fire, is not much help."

"But that's nothing. When the war broke out, my two brothers and I went and joined the Gordon Highlanders. People told us that we were heroes and the saviors of our country, while the politicians said, 'By the time you lads come back, when the war's over, we'll have a new heaven and a new earth ready for you.'"

"You were in the army, weren't you?" he asked his traveling companion. "You'll know what it was like, then. Well I was the only one of my family to come back."

"Do you think I found a new heaven and a new earth when I got 'demobbed' from the army? No, only things a good deal worse than before I listed. The cost of living is up far in excess of any rise in wages; the fine new houses we heard so much about, well I haven't seen any yet; while the only folk who seem to be making any money are the profiteers."

"But perhaps after I've had a holiday at the seaside I'll be feeling less 'fed up.' I stuck the mud of Flanders, when I was 'fed up,' and I know once I've had a taste of the seaside I'll be able to stick the pits until things get straightened out again in the old country."

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## WASHINGTON HEARS OF TURKISH PLANS

Tentative Arrangements for Settlement Placed Before United States, With Request for Participation in the Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Foreign offices of the European governments have informed the Government of the United States of certain tentative arrangements for settlement of the Turkish question, and have requested this government to participate in the Turkish treaty, it was learned here yesterday.

While official statements are withheld pending further information and study, it is understood that the tentative plans favor recognition of the independence of Armenia and the practical abolition of Turkish power in Europe. No draft of the Turkish peace treaty has been received here, and this country has not replied as yet to the information given, which is of a general character.

The proposal was worked out in its present form about two weeks ago at the conference of prime ministers in London. In view of the French reverses in Cilicia and the landing of troops and sailors at Constantinople since that time, it is considered that the situation may entail a reconsideration of the entire agreement reached in London and the determination of definite boundaries for a new Armenia.

Agitation Against Turks' Retention. It has been urged in some quarters that if the Turkish Government does not at once suppress disturbances in the outlying quarters the Sultan should be forced out of Constantinople immediately. Such a summary action, however, appears improbable at this time.

Religious organizations in the United States and in Europe have been besieging the State Department of this country and the foreign offices abroad, demanding that Turkish power be forever eliminated from Europe, and the influence of these organizations is admittedly great.

One possible solution of the problem is the retention of residence in Constantinople by the Sultan, on the proviso that he shall have no considerable military forces in or near that city, and that an international commission shall guard the Straits and keep account of the Sultan. With regard to Armenia, it is understood that no boundaries of the proposed Armenian state have been drawn up.

The United States and the associated powers in Europe are apparently working in harmony on the Turkish question in so far as the United States is concerned. It has been known all along that the allied powers wanted America represented. The feeling in this country toward Armenia, and in a general way toward the issues involved in the Turkish question is well understood.

Problem Far From Final Stage. Whatever decisions were reached at the London conference, however, the solution of the problem is regarded as far from being in a final stage. A few points connected with the Turkish settlement were touched upon, but in a general way; but the changing scenes in Cilicia and elsewhere may affect the conclusions on these matters.

The interest of the United States as a Nation not at war with Turkey is less immediate than that of the powers of Europe, although the State Department has been informed, as it knew it was to be, of the accomplishments of the London meeting. The comment of the United States Government upon the information that it has received will be available, no doubt, to the conference of plenipotentiaries which will be called later, presumably in Paris. The final details of the Turkish question will be arranged and events during the coming months will probably determine how closely the tentative outline for the settlement may be followed.

The Syrian question continues to create interest, for it pointed out an independent Syrian state under the Emir Faisal, and Arabian rule over Palestine and Mesopotamia, would mean the establishment of a system of Moslem states at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, potentially menacing British interests in the Near East and in India.

Christian and Jewish elements in the population of the Arabian states apparently sympathize with the Arabian plans, and it is not expected that administration in Syria or the other states would be characterized by the persecutions that have been the rule in Turkey. The bond between the Arabian states and Turkey would be religious.

French Policies Viewed

Editor of The New Armenia Asks if France Repudiates Imperialism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's reference, in his letter to Senator Hitchcock, to the imperialistic tendencies which he believes are predominating the policies of France, and the protests of denial which that part of the letter has aroused from prominent Frenchmen, have been received with keen interest by prominent Armenians and the friends of Armenia here. In discussing this phase of the near eastern question, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Arshag Mahdian, editor of The New Armenia, asks:

"If the French Government repudiates imperialistic tendencies, why should it have insisted on occupying the Armenian province of Cilicia? The Near East might serve as a defense against German attack, but how can Armenian Cilicia contribute to the

defense of the French frontier? The 'Temps' declared a few weeks ago that as France held Cilicia she should remain friendly with Turkey, that is, not only should France continue her imperialistic policy, at the detriment to Armenia's just aspirations, but even, for the sake of French success, compound felony.

Political Justice Promised

"What makes the French imperialistic pretensions toward Armenian lands most reprehensible is the fact that, when the French forces were being depleted, the French Government, through its representative in Egypt, made arrangements with the leaders of the Armenian political parties for raising Armenian volunteers, and promised full political justice to Armenia.

"More than 10,000 Armenian volunteers went from America to fight the battles of France. The heroic exploits of the Armenian fighters in the combats before Verdun, so highly lauded by Viscount Bryce, were publicly appreciated by former Premier Clemenceau. The Legion de Orient, composed entirely of Armenian volunteers, helped the French and British forces to win the decisive battle of Arara, in Palestine, breaking the backbone of the Turkish resistance. It was through the assistance of the same Armenians that the French occupied Cilicia, better known as Lesser Armenia. The French Government, however, encouraged its military leaders to conciliate the Turks, with a view to depriving the Armenians of Cilicia. Some months later, the French officers executed the Armenian volunteers of the Legion de Orient who tried to defend their homes against Turkish brigandage.

"The French Government, which had made it impossible for the Armenian volunteers in Cilicia to fight for the defense of their land, honored General Antranik, on December 23, 1919, by appointing him an officer of the Legion of Honor. The honor General Antranik might prize most at the hands of the French Government would be a grant of permission for him to go to Cilicia.

Source of Arms Traced. "As I confided several days ago to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the French were responsible for this latest Armenian horror. They know long ago that the Turks were being armed. In fact, all the arms bought by the Turks came from French sources. The unannounced French withdrawal from Marash, before Mustapha Kemal's rabble, was simply despicable treachery, to permit the slaughter of the Armenians, who, on the advice of the allied powers, had returned to their homes in Cilicia. The fewer Armenians left in Cilicia, the easier for the French to advance their so-called claims to Lesser Armenia, allotted to them by the secret Treaty of London. President Wilson is aware of these things; he knows, also, that the French Government was greatly incensed at the temerity of the Armenian Nation in preferring an American to a French mandate.

"Mr. Tardieu and his colleagues may regale the whole world by their professions of anti-militarism, but the action of their government in trying to settle, in the most Hamitic or Talastegue fashion, the just and unquestionable claim of the Armenians to Cilicia, speaks so loud that, as would have been said by Emerson, their words cannot be heard.

"Let these publicists train their journalistic guns on the French politicians and financiers, who worship at the shrine of Prussianism, and not on President Wilson, whose leadership transformed the late war, born of Teutonic iniquity, into a crusade, though short-lived, for justice and civilization. The pact of London is conclusive proof that no nation but America was fighting for true idealism.

"If, as is contended, France and England have occupied parts of the defunct Turkish Empire for the press and only purpose of protecting the Christian populations there, then their utter failure to safeguard the Armenians debars them forever from further interference with the establishment of a United and Independent Armenia."

Need of Firmness. Assyrian Christian Appeals to United States for Help. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Should the Turk now be allowed to accomplish the object toward which he has worked through the ages, which is the extermination of the native Christians in the Near East? That is the question to which an answer is now being awaited, while the whole Christian civilization stands by to hear the verdict. In the opinion of the Rev. Isaac M. Yonan, an Assyrian Christian who used to be a well-to-do man of family in Persia, but who now, because of the Turk, retains, of all his former possessions, only his watch. Educated in the United States, a

professor in an American college for a score of years, Mr. Yonan described with great feeling the cruelties which Christians have suffered at the hands of the Turk, and particularly those examples of that cruelty which he has seen himself. Americans hear much of the Armenian deportations. Mr. Yonan and his family were participants in one of those flights from the Turk.

No Help From Allies

Mr. Yonan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how, during the war, 100,000 Assyrian Christians and 25,000 Armenians had fought against the enemies of the Allies in the northwestern corner of Persia for eight months. All that time they awaited help from the Allies. But that help did not come and the 80,000 who were left fled at night, pursued by the Turks, 25 miles to the British.

"And when we got there," said Mr. Yonan, "the British made us march 22 days more to Mesopotamia because they could not feed us. About 40,000 of us expired on that march, but the rest are encamped even now in the Mesopotamian desert, waiting to be allowed to return safely to their homes."

Mr. Yonan and his family reached Baghdad and from there began an 11 months journey to the United States. He describes vividly and with convincing sincerity the horrors inflicted upon native Christians by the Turk, and he deprecates the assumption that anyone can know the Turk who has actually seen him smile while inflicting the most horrible of these tortures.

"The trouble with the European policy toward the Turk," said Mr. Yonan, "has always been lack of firmness. The Turk understands and respects a strong fist, just as any bully does. But he is a shrewd politician, and he sees through mock ultimatums, accepting them merely as signals to go ahead with his business of fooling the European governments, playing one against the other, or as you say, playing both ends against the middle."

American Guidance Desired. "If the world really intended to settle the Turkish question it could be settled in a quarter of an hour if every selfish motive were set aside in order that justice might be served to the fullest. But so long as it is not generally recognized that the Turk is a coward, that he is not a fighter, that he is not deceived by sham displays, just so long will it be possible for him to carry out his real intentions under the cover of the mistakes committed by governments whom jealousy divides on this question."

"You Americans are the only people who can solve this question once and forever. I have lived among Arabs, Syrians, Turks, Kurds, Persians, and Armenians during the past five years, and I know that they would prefer American guidance, under which in a short time they could develop their nations properly with a maximum of benefit to all concerned, just as American guidance has given new life to Cuba and the Philippines."

Sacrifices Ignored. "We are your allies, you cannot ignore us now. It is cowardly that the Allies, for whom we fought and died, should ignore us now. The Allies guaranteed our safety and liberty. The Germans tried hard to get us on their side. We refused and 500,000 of our young men fought for the Allies. Native Christians suffered massacre as well as casualties on the

field of battle. They sacrificed everything they had. My sons, 14 and 17 years old, now in America, fought for the Allies a year. We have offered on behalf of the Allies 1,500,000 martyrs.

"But now—after the armistice we began to see that we were being ignored. And now we have no one to turn to but the Americans. We are not beggars. We are worth saving. We have defied Islam down through the ages. We have given the flower of our manhood, scores of thousands of our youth and womanhood as part of the price of remaining true to Christianity in the face of Islamic persecution."

"Is the chivalrous spirit of the Crusades dead? I do not think so. We appeal to that chivalry in you, to your crusading spirit. As long as any of our daughters are in the possession of the Turks we will continue our cry for justice. The Germans had to return the valuable paintings they had stolen. The Allies made them return them. Where are the 200,000 daughters and sisters and mothers whom the Turk has stolen from us? Are their spoils of war which are less valuable than paintings? Have we heard any voice raised in order that the despicable Turk might be compelled to give up his human loot? What has become of civilization's sense of justice?"

Hope of Justice. "There is justice in the world. I believe it. Some day it will speak for us. We appeal to you in its name. Americans cannot shift this problem to other shoulders. Thousands of our orphans and other refugees have been fed by you Americans during the war, and are being fed now. These are your wards. You cannot escape your responsibility toward them. No man can escape ultimate justice when he ignores even one who is starving. 'I was hungry and ye gave me no meat.' Our chances have been stolen from us. We have been beaten down and dragged through almost unbelievable horrors. Yet never, so long as we breathe, shall we give in to the Turk. The chances which he has stolen from us we appeal to you to bring back. Raise your voices in our behalf. Justice still prevails. The spirit of the Crusades is not dead."

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD GETS ABSENCE LEAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, the War Department announced yesterday, has been granted two months leave of absence from his duties as commander of the Central Department, United States Army, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. The leave will begin on March 20, and Brig-Gen. George Bell, now commandant at Camp Grant, will succeed him in temporary command of the department, also retaining supervision over Camp Grant.

It was said that Major-General Wood had informed the department that he had not received all the leave to which he was entitled during the past three years, and that he had two months' accumulated leave due him at this time. The time chosen for his temporary relief from military duties coincides with the period during which delegates will be chosen for the Republican convention, in which he will be proposed for the presidency of the United States.

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## FRENCH PREMIER AND UNITED STATES

France and America, Declares Mr. Millerand, Must Continue Friendship Which Has Been Maintained Between Them

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Premier, Alexander Millerand, today put aside the German crisis long enough to discuss the relations between France and the United States and the conditions of international credit. He said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"France and the United States must continue the close friendship which always has been maintained between the two countries. No fleeting misunderstandings must be allowed to trouble their relations. To that end the sooner misconceptions are dissipated, the better."

"Without going into purely political questions, it appears to me an opportune time to recall now to my friend, the United States, that France is not asking for charity. The greater part of the money France borrowed abroad was spent in the common interest of all the civilized countries—a fact which might form the basis of a claim for special consideration, but such is not our intention."

"We do not request cancellation of our debts. We only ask time to breathe and to recover our strength after 4½ years of exhausting war. Our propositions are those which any debtor would feel right in making in the interest of both himself and his creditor."

Fluctuations of the Exchange. The Premier referred to the ruinous fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which he held would be aggravated rather than palliated through measures proposed to France by those not taking sufficient account of internal conditions.

"If France were obliged to meet its obligations abroad at the present rate of exchange she would be forced to pay two and a half times what she owes," continued the Premier. "Thus after spending for the common good, 30,000,000,000 francs, borrowed from her friends, she would have to pay 45,000,000,000 francs as a premium to these same friends. Of course, that is not what they mean to require from us."

"We have given our blood, we have given our money. To ask us now to give more than double our debt is an anomaly that cannot fail to strike the most impartial judges."

Need for Increased Exports. After mentioning the suggestion made by the United States that France could raise the value of the franc by increasing exports, Mr. Millerand said that the question appeared to be but imperfectly understood by the American people.

"We ask nothing better than increased exports. We must first, however, manufacture and we cannot make things for foreign trade until we have factories in which to manu-

facture them. Do our American friends lose sight of the extent of the devastation of the richest part of our territory; do they forget that we are still partly paralyzed, and that it will require years to recuperate our wasted man power and restore the former flourishing manufacturing centers?"

The war cost us 400,000 industrial workers, 600,000 of our big lings were destroyed, the regions were entirely ruined which in 1913 gave us 94 per cent of our wool, 90 per cent of our linen thread, 90 per cent of our minerals, 83 per cent of our pig iron, 70 per cent of our sugar, and 53 per cent of our coal.

Railways and Merchant Fleet. "The war wasted our railways to an unimaginable extent. Thirty per cent of our merchant fleet was sunk and our wheat production was diminished two-thirds, involving a deficit of 2,000,000,000 francs. These catastrophic changes were a blow to the very base of the economic and financial situation of France."

The French Premier then took up the view of American financiers who have urged France to ship her gold against an unfavorable trade balance. He continued:

"If France were deprived of her gold it would bring on a financial crisis coinciding with the period during which the effects of war would be unrepaired. It would constitute perils of another order quite as great as those we were under from 1914 to 1918."

"The reproaches of American financiers that France has been too slow in imposing taxes sufficient to balance the budget are made without due consideration of the extent to which the paying power of the country has been reduced as shown by figures I have already given."

Treasury Resources Reduced. "Besides sapping our economic power, the German invasion reduced the Treasury resources 10 per cent. Also while the United States mobilized about 17 per cent of her men of an age to serve, we sent to the colors 89 per cent of all our mobilizable men for an infinitely longer period."

"The paralysis of business as well as the prolonged absence of so many tax payers resulted in a diminution of 23 per cent in the yield of taxes in 1915 as compared with 1913. In 1916, when it appeared no longer possible to wait for the liberation of the invaded districts in order to increase the tax revenues, new taxes were imposed and old ones increased until during the present year the yield of those taxes in force will amount to 12,000,000,000 francs. Further taxes now under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies will increase our revenue to 20,000,000,000 francs, or four times greater than the pre-war total."

"Could France, impoverished in manpower, with her principal industries wiped out, be asked to make greater or speedier efforts?"

"France and the United States cannot afford to misunderstand each other. Both countries must bear in mind that there are no dealings worth while in which each does not find an advantage. France is determined to rise from the ruins created by the battle of nations. She will be able to make the necessary fiscal efforts, taking all the measures the situation requires."

REPORTED ITALIAN STRIKES DISCREDITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Italian Ambassador, Baron Ramono Azezzano, yesterday authorized an emphatic denial of cable advices reporting vast strikes of agricultural workers spreading through various parts of Italy.

According to the report, all of the countryside of the northern districts was said by travelers on trains bound for Switzerland to be lit with the glow of fires which the travelers declared were due to striking peasants burning the houses and barns of their "feudal lords." The agricultural strike in the Forra and Novara districts was reported in the dispatches to be assuming alarming proportions, spreading into other agricultural districts and also into southern Italy. The peasants were reported as demanding a 100 per cent increase in wages, and to be prompted by a determination to expropriate the great land owners and nationalize their land.

The Italian Ambassador said that the chaotic condition reported is absolutely non-existent. There have been no agricultural disturbances in Italy of more than distinctly minor and local significance, and these, it was said, have already been settled in satisfactory manner. The spread of Bolshevist propaganda among the Italian peasantry, also alleged in the report, is likewise regarded by Italian officials here as contrary to fact. The Italian peasantry, it is pointed out, is one of the nation's strongest defenses against the infiltration of soviet doctrine.

VETERANS REFUSE TO BE PAWNS OF WETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Refusal of support by the 35 former service men in the Assembly to any bill permitting the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines in the State of New York was voted yesterday at a conference of these assemblymen. This action defeats the attempt of Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier to have the soldier members vote as a unit for the light beverage measure.

Organized approval or disapproval of any legislation introduced in the Assembly which does not directly affect the American Legion was also opposed by the conference. A committee to take up the matters in which the legion is directly interested, including the state bonus, was named, and included Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Col. Ransom H. Gillett, James T. Carroll, and Assemblyman Cuvillier.



## TEACHERS' PROTEST IS UNAVAILING

Board of Education Adopts the Report of the Finance Committee on the Question of Salary Increases in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Latest developments presented two outstanding features in the salary tangle in which the Board of Education found itself as a result of the appropriation of \$700,000 for increases for certain classes of the 6000 teachers in the public schools. The teachers made a demand for an increase of \$400 annually. Certain members of the board claim this is impossible. It would necessitate expenditure of \$2,400,000 annually, or \$4,800,000 for a two-year term, while the most the board is able to raise by a temporary loan for two years is \$3,500,000, it is declared.

Men teachers in the elementary schools have presented an ultimatum that unless the advance is granted they will strike on April 1. This action was taken at a meeting of the School Men's Club on Friday night. The meeting represented about 250 men. The men teachers in the high school also ask for a bonus of \$400 annually.

That the \$700,000 increase is unsatisfactory, even to those who it is presumed will benefit by it, was evidenced at a meeting of teachers held in the Teachers Association headquarters. It was asserted that the benefits were practically negligible.

"We want the public to know that the new schedule does not relieve the financial necessities of the teachers," said Miss Emily Renshaw, secretary of the association. "The need is immediate, and it must be provided for. The increases, some no more than \$1.50 a month, and some not effective for three years, do not meet the demands of the teachers. We are not satisfied and we do not pretend to be. The one commendable feature is that the principle of equalization of men's and women's salaries has been written into the school code."

A number of specific criticisms of the new schedule were made by the teachers, among them that the increase will add but 30 cents a day to the average salary; that the minimum of \$1000 does not go into effect for three years and that the minimum pay for a man is reduced from \$1175 to \$1000 a year. Men teachers were emphatic in stating that the new schedule could not possibly attract new blood to the teaching staff.

The Board of Education adopted the report of the finance committee over the protest of male teachers, who claimed that it discriminated against them, as they received no benefit under it. The increased pay will be retroactive to January 1.

## NO LIQUOR TO BE HAD ON COASTWISE SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California—Local customs officials have just been informed of the ruling of the federal officials at Washington that the prohibition law in effect follows the American flag. This means that passengers on coastwise vessels will not be allowed to purchase liquor. Reports were that after the three-mile limit had been passed liquor could be obtained.

## SOVIETS SEEK NO MORE TRADE NOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—With the allied conference on Russian trade scheduled for Saturday next, the Russian Soviet Bureau here has announced that, in accordance with instructions received from its government, it will not entertain any further offers from American firms or manufacturers of exports to Soviet Russia.

**Even We!**

WE ourselves are compelled to retain the services of a gem expert, so that in reproducing Oriental necklaces by the Teda process, we do not inadvertently benefit by making a mistake.

**Teda**  
328 Fifth Avenue New York

## PRIESTS TAKE PART IN LABOR DISPUTE

Japanese Buddhists and Shintoists Oppose the Bonus System as Applied on the Sugar Plantations of Hawaii

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association should "generously and magnanimously grant the demands of the laborers and solve the pending question peacefully," declares the Japanese priesthood of Honolulu, which, in a letter to the association, has interjected itself between employers of Oriental labor in sugar cane fields and their striking employees.

## SUMMER PRACTICE CRUISE IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A conference in which the Secretary of the Navy and other high naval officials participated, decided that the midshipmen's practice cruise this summer would include a trip to the Pacific Ocean.

Vice-Admiral H. P. Jones, U. S. N., will command the practice squadron, and will have as his flagship the U. S. S. Connecticut. Other battleships in the fleet will be the South Carolina, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Hampshire. It is expected that calls will be made at the following places:

Guantanamo, Cuba, Panama Canal Zone ports, Hawaiian ports, Puget Sound ports, and San Francisco, San Pedro, and San Diego, California. The cruise would probably begin on June 5 and end about August 28. About 1500 midshipmen will make the trip.

## CHARGES FILED AGAINST LANDLORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A complaint charging Samuel H. Lewis, a Boston landlord, with setting a rent price of \$28 a month to his Dorchester tenants and giving them his receipt for \$30 in order to increase the value of his property before prospective buyers, was filed yesterday with the State Commission on Necessaries of Life. It is also charged by the tenants that Mr. Lewis has announced a rent increase from \$28 to \$35, effective April 1, ordering them to vacate if they do not care to pay the increase, and the commission is also asked to intercede in this matter.

## AMERICAN CHILDREN IN MEXICAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN DIEGO, California—Because of the lack of schools here many children of this city pass over the border line every school day and receive their instruction in Mexico, Mexico. This condition has been referred to the state superintendent of public instruction, but apparently nothing can be done until accommodation is provided. This is believed to be the only instance where children of one nation are being educated in the schools of another.

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Nine Buddhist and Shinto priests signed the letter. They express themselves as being opposed to the bonus system as at present administered, and state that, in their opinion, wages are "still insufficient by far," even with a bonus of 100 per cent, "to supply the discrepancies between the expenditures and revenues in the economies of labor by reason of the rise in prices in general."

Just what occasion there is for the Japanese priests, who wield the balance of power in the several hundred Japanese language schools in Hawaii, to come to the front in support of laborers of another religion, only Christianized Filipinos being definitely on strike, is not explained, further than the statement that "irrespective of our religion, we make a special point of impressing upon our hearers, in preaching to our compatriots, the virtues of faithfulness."

The letter from the priests says, in part:

"Judging from our observations, the benefit of the bonus is denied to laborers who are unable to work 20 days or more per month, no matter how meritorious they may be and how unavoidable the causes of their absence. It goes without saying that the laborers, mindful of self-interest, endeavor hard to work as many days as possible. But the man is not a machine, and he is liable to be incapacitated from working so many days for one reason or another."

"And cases of this kind occur very frequently in all plantations. To class these as cases of idleness, pure and simple, and deny the benefit of the bonus, is too harsh and cruel. Besides, the prices of all daily necessities have risen 200 per cent to 300 per cent since the bonus system was first established. Therefore, though the bonus for last year and this will be 100 per cent (100 per cent each year), it is still insufficient by far to supply the discrepancies between the revenues and expenditures in the economies of labor by reason of the rise of prices in general. Thus, there are many laborers who are supplying this deficiency out of their precious savings of the past. And those who have no savings to draw upon are accumulating debts every month. Such a state of things cannot fail to germinate a feeling of unrest among the laborers."

## MORE SIBERIAN TROOPS TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces that the United States Army transport Thomas has sailed from Vladivostok carrying to Manila, Philippine Islands, several units of the twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Army, numbering 48 officers and 1733 men. This completes the transfer of that

## INDUSTRIAL LOSS BY IRREGULARITY

Mine Operator as Well as Miner Suffers From Idleness, Says Government Official Before Institute of Mining Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—An industry that offers its labor and its capital irregular employment is under a great handicap, so George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, told the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers recently, discussing the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry.

"It is perhaps significant that there is a rough relation between the loss of working time and the degree of unionization," said Dr. Smith. "Those bituminous regions in which interruptions to operation are most pronounced show a tendency to become union territory. The presence of the union is both cause and effect. Wage disputes cause lost time; but, on the other hand, irregular employment is in itself a prime incentive to unionization."

"The case of the miner against irregular operation has already been forcibly set before the public. What is not so generally realized is that the case of the operator is just as damaging to him. His capital is idle, and his mine equipment, instead of benefiting by a rest, is rapidly depreciating. Although the mine shuts down, his fixed charges run on—not only interest charges and salaries, but a host of maintenance charges as well. And in the end the coal consumer pays the bill for idleness of miner and mine."

"The effects of fluctuation in coal production on our transportation system can readily be appreciated. The coal mine is the railroad's largest shipper, and the railroad in turn is the largest consumer of coal; in fact, it has been remarked that coal is the nucleus around which our railroad system is built."

Dr. Smith named the immediate causes of seasonal fluctuations as car shortage, labor shortage, mine disability, and no market. Strikes he considered of minor importance in the amount of time lost.

"The average number of days lost by reason of strikes for the mines of the whole country, both anthracite and bituminous, during the nine years 1910 to 1918, was less than 11 per cent of the whole time lost," he said.

## AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The installation of the automatic telephone switching system in Chicago will begin next September, according to B. E. Sunny, president of the Chicago Telephone Company. It is estimated that it will take nearly two years to get the first switchboard in operation.

## COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY URGED

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Issues Declaration Which Is Considered an Appeal to Public Opinion as Final Arbitrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CLEVELAND, Ohio—A special committee of the committee on labor disputes of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has just formulated and received the sanction of its board of directors in promulgating what is termed a "Declaration of Principles as Establishing a Basis for Proper Industrial Relations in Cleveland." It is an appeal to public opinion as the real and final arbiter in industrial crises.

The committee is composed of 27 Cleveland men. Paul M. Feiss, who is president of the Chamber of Commerce, and under whose direction this declaration has been formulated, was a member of President Wilson's round table conference, and is himself a large employer of skilled labor. Among the members of the committee itself, of which Sheldon Carey, president of an important industrial organization is chairman, are Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Stephen W. Tener, manager of the accident and pension department of the American Steel & Wire Company, the Cleveland member of the United States Steel Corporation.

## Cooperation the Basis

Cooperation may be said to be the basis of the Chamber's program. The declaration begins by considering the problem of production.

"Public interest," it says, "requires increasing production as a prime factor in reducing commodity prices. Profits, wages, hours, and working conditions should be regulated by this requirement." It therefore taboos employees who intentionally restrict individual output in order to create an artificial scarcity of labor as a means of increasing wages or continuity of employment, or of equalizing the productivity and wages of workers having different degrees of skill and ability.

At the same time the committee declares that "employers should not intentionally restrict production to create an artificial scarcity of product in order to increase prices, or to put into practice production methods that prove hurtful to employees. They should not reduce piece rate prices when, and because, through the employee's increased skill it has become highly profitable to him."

The question of wages is carefully considered and the committee believes all the following factors should be given consideration in arriving at wage schedules: cost of living, opportunity to advance the standard of living, savings, loyalty, productivity, initiative and individual skill, the nature and hazard of the work, importance of the work performed, and continuity of employment. Hours of work and working conditions are also discussed in the light of the welfare of the worker, providing him with adequate time for leisure, rest, recreation, home life, and self-development. Overtime work is discouraged, but where the

## LARGE INCREASE IN HARVARD SALARIES

President Lowell of University Announces That the New Scale Provides for Advances of From 40 to 50 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Under a new scale which the governing boards have prepared, the salaries of the teaching staff of Harvard University will be advanced from 40 to 50 per cent, and a change made in the system of academic promotion, according to an announcement made by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, to the faculty yesterday afternoon.

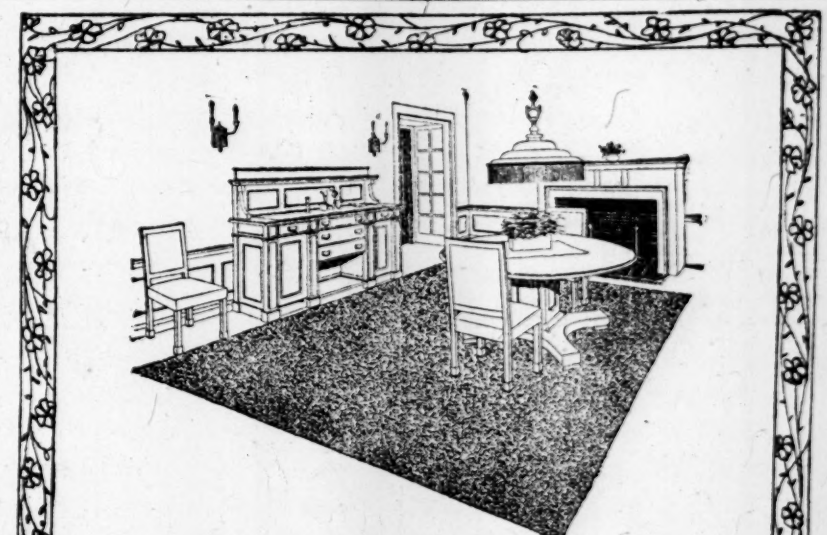
The new salary scale is made possible by the results of the Harvard endowment fund campaign and it will go into effect on September 1 of the present year. Under its terms full professors will receive from a minimum of \$6000 to a maximum of \$8000, whereas up to this year they have received from \$4000 to \$5500. Associate professors will be paid \$5000 for five years and \$5500 thereafter, as against an old rate of from \$3500 to \$4000. Assistant professors, who used to receive from \$2500 to \$3000, will now start at \$3500 and receive an annual increase of \$200 until they reach a limit of \$4500.

In the lower grades the percentage of increase will be, if anything, somewhat higher, a special effort having been made to adjust the scale to the pressing needs of the men in these grades. Faculty instructors and other instructors, who have hitherto been paid on a scale ranging from \$1000 to \$2000, will receive from \$1400 to \$2750. Austin Teaching Fellows and assistants, most of whom are paid on a part-time basis, will receive an increase averaging 50 per cent.

The Law School and the Graduate School of Business Administration are not included in the present increase, since the compensation of the teaching staff in these schools has been for some time on a different basis from that in other departments of the university, to meet the competition of the profession.

Under the new system of promotion, the associate professorship will be established as a regular grade between the assistant professorship and the professorship. Beginning next year, the assistant professors will normally serve two terms of three years each, their pay beginning at \$2500 and advancing by stages to \$4500. At the end of six years, the next stage of promotion will be to the grade of associate professor, drawing a salary of \$5000 during the first five years and \$5500 thereafter; and in due time they may be promoted to professorships.

"In general terms, it has been the policy of the Post Office Department since 1916 to reduce the postal facilities in such a manner as to lessen the transportation cost and thereby to effect considerable alleged economies. The result has been to concentrate the sorting of mail in terminals in all of the principal large cities, instead of assorting it, as formerly, while in transit on trains. In consequence, a condition of continuous congestion exists in many or perhaps most of the terminal stations, and the inferior mails especially are habitually detained, frequently for several days. Similar conditions prevail as to the movement of first-class mail, although in a lesser degree."



**Character, Durability, and Decorative Value**  
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for universal use. They are splendid floor coverings for every room in the house, because they serve every rug purpose and fit into any color scheme. Artistic and distinctive is their character. The wear of linen is the measure of their durability, while their decorative value lies in the adaptability and the restful charm which their wide range of beautiful one-tone colors lends to any surroundings or any color scheme. Pure American-grown linen alone is used in their making—fine strands of linen close woven one above the other into a thick, heavy floor covering of unusual durability. Klearflax Linen Rugs and Carpeting are easily cleaned and so sanitary. They are reversible, flat-lying and moth-proof.

Among their fifteen rich colors can be found a correct basis for any decorative idea. They come in Rose, Dark Rose, Grays, Blues, Greens, Chestnut, Taupe, Tete-de-Negre, Sand, Mole, Tan and Black.

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**McCutcheon's Spring Dresses for Children**

Daintiness, simplicity and serviceability are happily combined in the new Spring Dresses for Children now being shown at McCutcheon's.

A wide selection in dresses of fine white Batiste and Nainsook, with hand-smocking, hand-embroidery and lace-trimming. Also Colored Dresses of McCutcheon's own Imported Swiss, Gingham, English Sateens and English Prints, in a number of attractive models, many of them trimmed with hand-smocking and hand-stitching.

For little girls from 2 to 6 years

For older girls up to 12 years

Charming Imported Dresses of fine white Batiste, hand embroidered and lace trimmed; as well as a large assortment of Colored Dresses of Imported Gingham, Japanese Crepe, Chambray, English Sateen, Devonshire and Pongee—almost all of them with at least a touch of hand work.

Tailored Hats and Coats to complete the Child's spring costume.

Mail Orders receive our prompt and careful attention

**James McCutcheon & Co.**  
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.



## ST. JAMES' AND THE LEAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Delegates having assembled at St. James' Palace for the second meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, the past few weeks have seen the attention of the whole civilized world directed upon them and their deliberations—speculation being rife the while as to the probable outcome of it all. Could the quaint, old-world palace in the Mall be at all capable of embarrassment, surely its tanned, weatherbeaten walls would blush a yet deeper red at being the cynosure of so many curious glances.

Hidden away in the depths of the building is the picture gallery, the chamber in which the League is to hold its meetings. There is nothing to be seen of it from the outside, for its windows look into one of the inner quadrangles, the engine court. If there can be peace anywhere in these noisy days of haste, surely it would be found here. Little can be heard of the twentieth century beyond a muffled, distant volume of sound which is London.

### Portraits of Sovereigns

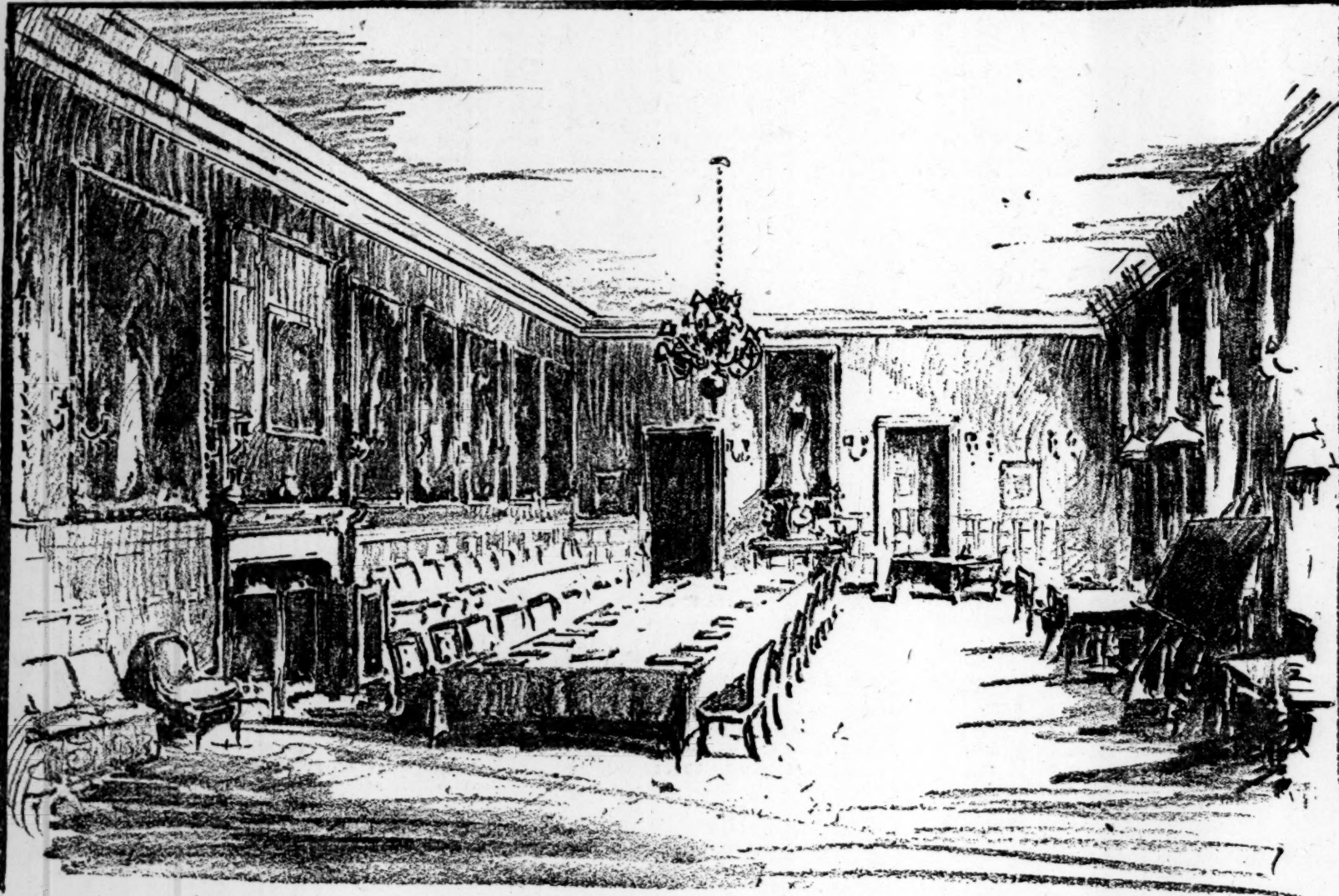
The gallery is a fine apartment of ample proportions, and let into the walls are portraits of English sovereigns from Henry VIII to Queen Anne, 12 of them, and also George III as a youth—a strange audience indeed for the speeches to which the walls will presently give echo. Portraits, too, of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I, and a second one of Charles II as a boy this time, are there, and there too is to be seen, of all people in the world, Nell Gwynn! How, one wonders, came that sober-minded mid-Victorian, Redgrave, surveyor of pictures to Queen Victoria, to introduce the lovely Nell into that august assembly? But perhaps after all the mid-Victorians were not as entirely wanting in a sense of humor as some would have us suppose.

As a palace St. James' would not take high rank, or indeed any rank at all, and it could not be mentioned in the same breath as Versailles or Sans-Souci, or the palaces at Petrograd. But the present building is only a fragment of the St. James' of William and Mary, or Queen Anne, the rest of it having been destroyed by fire in 1803. The state apartments in those days were exceedingly fine. A writer in the "New View of London" (1708) states that the palace contained "many noble, magnificent, and beautiful rooms and apartments." But the world has grown larger since then. Its charm to us consists in the fact that it belongs to the age when populations were smaller, and court entertainments on a different scale; when apartments blazed with the soft light of hundreds of candles, and not the relentless glare of electricity; when the guests of royalty arrived upon the festive scene in dainty sedan chairs borne by lackeys in livery and attended by link boys, and not in wildly hooting motor cars. They take us back in imagination to the days of diamond buckles and diamond snuff-boxes, of wigs and powdered hair and patches, of point-lace cravats and ruffles, and of hoops: to the days of Steele and Addison and Swift, of Hogarth and Fielding, and Horace Walpole in his youth.

Abode of Kings  
In its palmy days St. James' Palace was the abode of kings. Its memories are splendid. It has had its romances and its tragedies too. The initials of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn can still be seen intertwined in the chimney piece of the Presence Chamber, with a true lover's knot below them. Here Charles I spent his last night on earth, being conveyed across the Park to Whitehall next day for his execution. Down to within the last few years levees and investitures still took place in the throne room, and diplomatic correspondence with other courts is still dated from "Our Court at St. James'."

There are other memories too, not less interesting at the present juncture. In a dingy-looking house in the ambassador's court was lodged Marshal Blücher when he accompanied the allied sovereigns to London in 1814, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia being accommodated in the state apartments. Blücher was greatly struck with London, and is said to have remarked in his enthusiasm, "What a city to sack!" In the Palace Chapel the former Kaiser's parents, the Princess Royal of England, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, were married in 1859.

Once before has it been the scene of an international meeting—the conference which took place after the second Balkan War in 1912, and of which London still has some vivid memories. And now comes this great event, the Conference of the League of Nations, the gathering of the nations' delegates in the picture gallery of the Tudor palace.



Picture gallery in St. James' Palace, London, where council of League of Nations convened

## CANADIAN SHIP CANAL OPPOSED IN NEW YORK

ALBANY, New York—The state Senate yesterday stamped its disapproval on the proposed Canadian ship canal through the St. Lawrence River by adopting a concurrent resolution introduced by L. W. H. Gibbs, Senator from Buffalo. Senator Gibbs said he had been informed that several western states were vigorously pushing the project to have American financial assistance given the proposed canal, notwithstanding that such a canal would prove detrimental to the barge canal of New York. The resolution urges the New York senators and representatives in Congress to oppose the project.

## LARGE INCOME TAX RETURNS AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Income tax returns calling for payment of more than \$400,000,000 were filed in Chicago by 375,000 persons, Harry W. Mager, Collector of Internal Revenue, estimated yesterday. More than \$100,000,000 had been paid at midnight, Monday, as the first installment of the tax.

## BRIEF PRESENTED FOR SOCIALISTS

Final Arguments Submitted to New York Assembly Judiciary Committee for Restoring the Suspended Men to Their Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Assembly Judiciary Committee yesterday received a brief on behalf of the five suspended Socialists. The document, composed of 112 printed pages, presents eight arguments for giving the Socialists their seats. The contention

with the efforts of the Russian people to maintain their government, yet does not advocate the introduction of a similar government for the United States.

That international Socialism, both as regards theory and practice, is consistent with the duties of national citizenship and the ideal of patriotism.

That during the war the Socialist Party was true to its conception of the welfare of the American people. That the Socialist assemblymen took the oath of office in good faith and are under no obligation inconsistent with its fulfillment.

It is expected that by the end of the week the verdict of the committee, with perhaps more than one minority report, will be presented. It is known that one committeeman, Assemblyman William S. Evans of the Bronx, the home county of the Socialist assembly-

## BUILDING HALTED BY LABOR DISPUTES

Obstacles Pointed Out in Way of Housing Progress in New York—Alleged Profiteering in Sale of Materials for Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Labor's high wages and demands for higher are apparently one of the most important of the many factors in the building situation to be studied by the special commission which will be appointed by Mayor John F. Hylan, as

considered a decent wage—\$1.25 an hour, or \$10 a day. They urged the Mayor to call a conference between them and their employers, and he agreed.

### Charge of Profiteering

Henry Sipus of the International Carpenters Union told of the schism between that union and the bricklayers' union on the one hand, and the Allied Building Trades Council on the other. He said that there had been instances in which the council had ordered that work done by the carpenters' union should be torn down before members of the council could go to work on it. He insisted that the rank and file of the workers should be consulted, not merely the leaders; that a cause of trouble was that matters were handled by people who knew nothing about them.

The council was called autocratic, representing walking delegates rather than its 118,000 members, and it was said that the council did not permit its members to work where union bricklayers were engaged, the object apparently being to coerce the bricklayers to join the council. The bricklayers would deal directly with their employers, but not through the council. The bricklayers charged that the manufacturers were profiteering on the price of building materials, and denied that the union limited the number of bricks a member should lay in a day.

Counsel for the Iron Erectors Association said that it would continue to stand for an open shop, and that the threatened strike by the building trades after the announcement that all non-union construction must be torn down before they would complete the work, had not taken place.

### Need of Stabilizing Labor Market

That the stabilization of the labor market was absolutely essential to stabilized prices for guarantees of future delivery, was agreed by various dealers in building materials. A plasterers' strike was said to be preventing the completion of a number of much-needed apartment houses already completely financed and nearly finished, in Queens County. Labor dissensions, chiefly strikes of plumbers and glaziers, were also blamed for the stoppage of building a group of model tenements in Brooklyn.

Speaking for the Central Federated Union, Edward I. Hannah, president, declared that the labor unions were not only willing, but eager to cooperate in any constructive housing system, as they realized keenly the need for more homes. They would lend all their force and power to such an undertaking. He believed that if the Mayor would call a conference of the unions with the builders they might adjust matters. He declared that the menace in the situation was the Iron Erectors Association, which was trying to crucify the unions. He felt that the mere furnishing of capital would be insufficient and charged that financiers offered money with a string to it—on condition that it be exempted from taxation.

### Rent Commission Proposed

Believing that unless the present Legislature enacts laws to relieve conditions, "a panic crisis" in the rent situation cannot be avoided, the general welfare committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which plans on this subject were referred, has reported that the Legislature could con-

stitutionally pass laws providing for a judicial or quasi-judicial commission to fix the value of property to be rented and a fair rental return and could then declare an emergency excess profits tax on all rentals charged above the fair amount, a tax so high as to check the inclination.

The report says that meanwhile the city should utilize all vacant city-owned land for construction purposes. The report shows that throughout the city landlords are planning to increase rents again.

The Central Federated Union legislative committee has drafted an appeal to 15,000 New York lawyers to put rent profiteers in the class of clients whom it is unethical to serve.

## Tenants Seek Injunction

Charge Made That Unfair Increases in Rents Have Been Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the State Supreme Court has power to decide that a desirable tenant who has lived up to the terms of his lease is entitled to hold over for a further term, unless the landlord can show a sale of the premises made in good faith, a bona fide requirement for the space for himself or family, an actual present intent to demolish the building, or some other reasonable cause, and not a plain purpose to get all the traffic will bear by taking advantage of existing conditions, is the opinion of Harold G. Aaron, counsel for 23 tenants of the Garden Apartments, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island. These tenants are seeking an injunction against the clause in the new lease offered them requiring that they now decide whether they will renew their leases at rental increases ranging as high as 200 per cent.

Tenants who are bringing suit to fight ejectment, say their rents were raised from \$147.50 a month in 1918 to \$294.50.

The agent claims that they are obliged, because of the construction costs, to charge so much for the new apartment they are building, that the owners felt that those in the Garden were also worth more.

The tenants say that the building with an assessed valuation of \$300,000 brings in an annual rental of \$106,202. One tenant says that on October 1, 1917, he was paying \$70 a month for a three-room apartment; that on October 1, 1918, his rent was raised to \$82.50; on October 1, 1919, to \$100, and that it is now proposed to raise it to \$165 a month.

## RETENTION URGED OF COMMERCE BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday recommended that the commission on foreign and domestic commerce, which was temporarily established in 1919 and would expire under present regulations on December 1, be continued and permanently placed in the Department of Labor and Industries.

"This commission has made a good deal of progress in organizing the New England states," the Governor said, "and has secured the appointment and cooperation of representatives of all of those states."

## Facts Every American Should Know

The war is over. But victory left some things to be accounted for and this is one of them.

When the government said: "We need your skill and creative genius in this national enterprise," the Waltham Watch Company saluted and went to work.

Five thousand highly skilled operatives and a great organization turned from supplying the normal demand for Waltham products to supplying the abnormal demands of war.

Thousands of soldiers—who needed watches of wondrous accuracy—carried Walthams to the fighting front.

American ships went to sea with accurate, delicately adjusted chronometers supplied by Waltham.

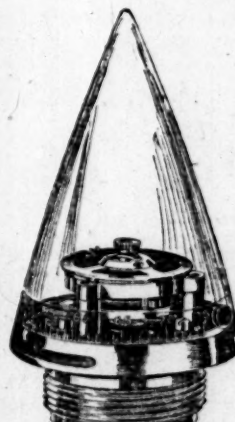
American aeroplanes climbed the skies with Waltham clocks that would withstand the vibrations of powerful motors and abnormal extremes of temperature.

Waltham genius produced a marvelous time-fuse that split a second into a hundred parts and sent each shell to its destination timed to explode at the proper instant—a device so accurate as to ignite the charge at a hundredth of a second, fired in a shell with a velocity of 2700 feet per second and leaving the gun's barrel at 25,000 revolutions per minute.

We tell you these facts that you may understand why Waltham watches are not plentiful.

Now, however, we are concentrating all our resources to meet a national demand, and if your dealer cannot supply you at once he will be able to do so before long.

And a Waltham is worth waiting for.



Waltham Time-Fuse

**WALTHAM**  
THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

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In the prize-winning Herrick Refrigerator the air travels steadily in a circle—from ice to food and from food to ice. This continuous movement carries off the free flavors and odors and prevents their interchange in the foods.

Just as the winds dry the washing on the line, so does the air current in the Herrick keep the interior fresh and dry, free from mould, taint and decay. Even in the remotest corners the air is constantly changed. Interesting tests prove these statements.



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## PROPAGANDA FOR VACCINE SPREAD

Chicago (Illinois) Officials Seek to Enlist the Aid of School Children in Gaining Consent of Their Parents to Inoculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Health Department of the city of Chicago, has recently launched an endeavor to promote the use of anti-toxin and vaccine among the public school children of the city. Parental consent is necessary for the administration of either injection by the school doctor. The Health Department has had presented to the children a sympathetic argument, designed to get them to educate their parents and secure the needed consent. Vaccine and anti-toxin are represented, when rightly administered, as sure cures.

This propaganda for inoculation was cleverly written down to the children's understanding and drawn up in a six page paper. The Health Department's first step was to present the paper to a meeting to which children from 17 of the city's schools were sent as "delegates," these meeting being a regular part of the Health Department's educational program in the schools. The Commissioner of Health then sent the paper to school principals, with a letter saying, "I would be pleased if you would make use of this paper in your school, so that all of your children may be given the information that the delegates received when they attended the meeting last Thursday afternoon." Principals then handed the paper to their teachers, who in turn, after reading to the pupils, passed it on from room to room.

The potent character of this appeal to the young may be sensed from a cursory review of the paper. Dealing with a specific disease, it early attempted to fix the attention of the school children by telling them that children were more likely to catch it.

The opportunity to set forth the germ theory was fully seized, and graphic illustration given of ways of the transmission of germs. After explaining about germ carriers, the Health Department paper said: "Many people do not understand this and even some doctors do not, so you must help to spread correct information upon this subject. Tell your parents and school friends what you have learned. . . . The germ information was then amplified with figures on fatalities, and the attention of the school children was again brought back to themselves by the announcement that most of this year's fatalities were children. A sympathetic note of regret was then struck, heightened by the observation that all would have been well if only proper medical treatment had been given in time.

At this propitious moment antitoxin made its bow, accompanied by the assurance that it was a "sure cure" if only it were "given early enough and in big enough doses."

Should, however, any of the children have heard reports of ill effects resulting from the use of antitoxin, the Health Department immediately set to removing such impressions. This antitoxin, it declared with finality, "does no harm." That one might hear about complaints that happened after antitoxin had been given, the Health Department granted, but it insisted that these bad results were not from the antitoxin.

"The bad results that do come," said the Health Department paper, "are from the poisons made by the germ, and not from the antitoxin that is used. If antitoxin were given early enough no bad results would be noticed. This remedy that is a sure cure is free and any doctor can get it. . . ."

Vaccine Offered Free

Then out came the vaccine. "For the past two years," continued the paper, "the Department of Health has been offering additional protection . . . and this is free, too. It is a vaccine," and the paper went on to explain how it gave protection just as the old vaccination did.

"But," hastened the Health Department to add in this endeavor to win over the school children and their parents to a vaccination, where parental consent must be secured, "it is given differently." The Health Department evidently remembered that such children as have been given the usual vaccination have few pleasant memories of it. The paper ran on, making out this vaccine inoculation as rather an attractive business. The note of popularity was then struck: "We have given this treatment to over 5000 children and have had no trouble or complaint from any."

The main theme now finished, the Health Department again addressed itself sympathetically to the children. It related that it had told the doctors about this new way, "and we want you," the paper continued, "to tell your parents, teachers, and school friends that the Department of Health has this new protection . . . for the school children of the city."

Parents' Consent Wanted

Then, but for one casual statement, the Health Department's message was finished. "This treatment is given free to school children in schools by the school doctor, but only," it remarked, "when the parents sign consent cards allowing this to be done, so if your younger brother or sister brings one of these cards home tell your parents what we are trying to do and ask them to sign the card and let your brother or sister have this safeguard given them."

"We want you to tell your parents, teachers, and other school children

what you have learned here today," repeated the Health Department, and then summing up, went over the whole story of germs, antitoxin, and vaccine again, depending on reiteration to impress the propaganda and drive it home.

## STOCKMEN OPPOSE PACKER LICENSING

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Three Colorado live-stock men, E. M. Ammons, former Governor, C. W. Pace of Longmont, and C. W. Swayze of Denver, appeared yesterday before the House Agriculture Committee in opposition to the Anderson bill for the licensing of the packing industry.

"I am fully convinced," Mr. Pace said, "that the inevitable result of the enactment of this measure would be a vast injury to the live-stock men, while at the same time bringing no benefit to the consumer. I feel that it would be the same as it was with the railroads when they were under government control."

"Even under a licensing system, the big packers would be much better prepared to protect themselves than would the smaller concerns. By the time the administrators of the law could get the big packers where they want them, they would have every small packer out of business."

LOS ANGELES GETS A LARGE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—The establishment of the big plants of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and the Goodyear Textile Mills Company has brought to Los Angeles an industry with an investment of \$11,000,000 in factory buildings and equipment and an established annual business of \$15,000,000. At Ascot Park, on a large tract of land three big building units are rapidly rising. Ground was broken in July, 1919, and it is expected that June 1, will witness the completion of all the plant. Altogether some 9000 workmen will be employed, and at least 7500 tires will be produced daily. The Goodyear company is beginning a housing development, called the Goodyear Gardens. This community center is located on the north 160 acres of the tract, and when completed will contain 800 houses. Every workman has a chance to own his own home, on a small initial payment and monthly installments, according to his ability to pay.

## FACTS NEEDED ON COAL INDUSTRY SITUATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Conditions in the coal industry respecting costs of production and prices necessitate collection of information on the industry, the Federal Trade Commission declared yesterday, answering in the District of Columbia Supreme Court the request of the Maynard Coal Company of Columbus, Ohio, for an injunction restraining the commission from requiring monthly reports. The application of the Maynard Company, filed last week, was announced as the first of a series of friendly suits designed to test the authority of the trade commission to require private corporations to furnish information of their business.

TO DEVELOP WATER POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Within 150 miles north of the city of Quebec, several large water powers await development, and in view of the high price of coal, a strong movement is on foot to have them harnessed. It is urged by those interested in the movement that one or the other of these waterfalls be developed by the provincial government, at the lowest possible cost, in order to produce an abundant supply of electric current at the lowest possible rate, to electrify railways and supply manufacturing companies with power, not only in and around the city of Quebec but as far south as the New England states.

PAY OF NOVA SCOTIA TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Legislation designed to make possible general increases in the salaries of Nova Scotia school teachers is to be introduced by the provincial government at the present session of the Legislature. No information has yet been given as to the details of the proposed bill. Of late years teachers have left Nova Scotia for the western provinces where the salary scale is generally much higher than in the Maritime Provinces. Salaries in this Province a year or more ago were increased under regulations put into effect by the educational authorities but the increases were not sufficient to check the flow to the west.

GROCERS AND ILLEGAL TRADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Complaints have been laid before the Board of Commerce against more than 10 retail and wholesale grocers, charging them with being engaged in illegal trade combinations. The cases will be dealt with by the Board of Commerce in Hamilton. Subpoenas have been served on some 25 local firms, including a number of grocery specialty manufacturers, who must appear as witnesses at the trial. The investigation was originally confined to the Hamilton grocery trade but investigation by the Attorney-General's department has spread to Toronto.

FARE RAISED FOR STATED TIME

BINGHAMTON, New York.—Binghamton's common council has taken final action, permitting the Binghamton Railway Company to increase its fare to 6 cents until January 15, 1922, when it must return to a 5-cent fare.

## REAL ESTATE MEN FIGHT SINGLE TAX

Levies on Land Values Subject of Constitutional Amendment Proposals by Both Factions in Next California Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—A proposed constitutional amendment will be placed before the voters of California at the next election, in November, 1920, providing for the exemption of the products of industry from taxation and for the raising of all taxes from the value of land, according to a statement issued by the California Single Tax League, of which Roy R. Waterbury is president, and Anna George de Mille is vice-president. Mrs. de Mille is the daughter of Henry George, the founder of the single tax movement.

The statement is in the form of an open letter to the California Real Estate Association, which has been active in opposing the single tax movement in California for a number of years. In fact, an organization known as the Anti-Single Tax Association of California has been formed and will put a constitutional amendment before the people at the next election which, if passed, would make it exceedingly difficult for the single taxers to bring their measures up for consideration by the electorate. Petitions for placing this anti-single tax measure on the ballot are now being circulated.

Single Tax Opposed

At present it is necessary to secure the signatures of only 8 per cent of the voters at the previous gubernatorial election in order to place a constitutional amendment on the ballot, and the measure that the anti-single taxers are proposing would make it necessary to secure the signatures of 25 per cent of the voters for all matters connected with the assessment and collection of taxes. As the law now stands it will take about 60,000 signatures to place these measures before the people.

In explaining what it regards as the necessity for putting a land value taxation system into effect, the statement by the Single Tax League says, in part: "Nowhere are the evils of land speculation and land monopoly more glaring than in California. In Kern County alone four owners own 1,475,000 acres of land. In Ventura County there are 78 holdings ranging from 700 to 2000 acres. In Ventura County five men own 54,963 acres.

Railroad Land Holding

"The total California holdings of the Southern Pacific Company in the eight counties south of Tehachapi are 2,598,775 acres. Apart from the railroad lands there are more than 30 holdings of more than 50,000 acres each in these eight counties. Thirty-six per cent of the land assessed in Siskiyou County is owned by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

"So alarming are the facts that the California Commission of Immigration and Housing, of which Archbishop Hanna, Paul Scharenberg and Simon J. Lubin are members, has issued a warning in which they say: 'The growth of population depends upon easy access to the land. The evidence seems to show that the men and women of California who are building up the State and creating its wealth are tolerating a system which encourages, rather than prevents, holding and speculating in idle land.' 'The land-value-only-tax—called for short 'single tax'—will remedy this condition. It is the only honest tax. It places the tax burden where it rightfully belongs, on socially created values. Improvements should not be taxed, for they are the product of individual effort."

## NEW PACIFIC COAST AERONAUTICAL BASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Maj. Roy Kirtland, local military air service commander, announces that Rockwell Field, North Island, is to be converted into an aeronautical supply and repair base for all military airplane and seaplane squadrons on duty in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, and in the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The present base at Los Angeles will be abandoned. Civilians will be employed almost exclusively in the shops and offices, but will be under civil service regulations.

## STAY OF SENTENCE GIVEN AN EDITOR

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Hector E. Elwell, city editor of the Chicago Evening American, was at liberty yesterday under a stay from a jail sentence and a fine of \$500 imposed by United States Judge Carpenter for refusing to reply to questions asked by a federal grand jury. Judge Carpenter entered an order on Monday finding Mr. Elwell guilty of contempt of court and sentencing him to the county jail until he expressed readiness to answer the jurors. A stay order for 10 days was obtained by attorneys for Mr. Elwell, who said: "We consider the point involved so important to newspapers in general that we intend to carry this case to the highest court." Mr. Elwell refused to disclose the source of a news story.

ONTARIO'S SCHOOL EXPENDITURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—With the city facing a tax rate of 15 mills for educational purposes alone, and many other cities in the Province raising

their expenditures on education year by year, educationists are proposing the adoption of a system of government assistance like that of the United Kingdom, where as high as 50 per cent of school expenditures is remitted to municipalities by the State. This city, on an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, last year received as provincial assistance the sum of \$1830. In addition to this, half the salaries of technical and art schools are paid by the Province, but it is suggested here that a big percentage of the salaries in all public schools could be met by the Province in view of the fact that the benefit of schools is not local, but might be likened to the benefits of good roads, touching the community at large.

## BOLIVIAN ATTACK PERUVIAN LEGATION

LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian Legation at La Paz, the Bolivian capital, was attacked on Sunday night by a mob of 1000 men, according to official advice received by the Peruvian Foreign Office. The Peruvian consulate and private residences of Peruvians also were attacked, the dispatches declare. The government shields on the official buildings were torn down and windows broken. The mob, the advice state, was headed by Gen. Ismael Montes, formerly President of Bolivia, in person.

The Peruvian Minister and the Consul, with their families, were at the theater when the outbreak occurred. They were later escorted to their residences by the American Minister and the British charge, the message adds.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Lima held a long conference here on Monday with Foreign Minister Porras and officials of the Peruvian Foreign Office.

EXCHANGE AND UNION DUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—The Trades and Labor Council has had under consideration the question of having to pay exchange on dues, owing to the international organizations whose headquarters are in various cities in the United States. Union men object to paying 14 to 16 per cent additional on their dues. It transpired that most of the unions here are depositing the dues in local banks, there to await a return to par of Canadian money on the American side.

## NORTH SEA MINE BARRAGE PRAISED

Rear Admiral Sims Said It Reflected Great Credit on Navy—War Period When German "Bluff" Might Have Won

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—In the testimony before the naval sub-committee yesterday, Rear Admiral Sims declared that a little "bluff" on the part of the Germans in 1918, at the crucial point of the war, would have halted transportation of soldiers and war matériel between this country and Europe.

Information from authentic sources, indicating that the Germans were building two heavily armored modern battle cruisers for a desperate last hope raid against troopship convoys, was transmitted to the Navy Department, Rear Admiral Sims said, and immediately he was besieged with cablegrams from Washington outlining various plans of action, all of which, he testified, were impracticable, although such a contingency had been under discussion for nearly a year and there had been ample time to prepare. "If the enemy had only known," said Rear Admiral Sims, "all he need have done was to make a series of bluffs, involving little risk to himself and we would have done the rest. Shipping would have been paralyzed."

Rear Admiral Sims discussed at length four plans proposed by the department for defeating Germany on the sea. They were a protected lane through the danger zone; the blocking of German ports by sinking ships in the entrance; mine barriers of nets and mines of types then in use; mine barriers of mines of a new type.

All except the last were impracticable, he declared, and much time was wasted by the insistence of the department that they be tried.

On May 11, 1917, the Navy Department first proposed the idea of a barrage of mines across the North Sea to trap the German sea forces, Rear Admiral Sims said, and at that time he opposed the plan because the Allies could not afford to divert the large numbers of men and ships and huge amounts of matériel necessary

to make the project a success, he declared.

Later, when the submarine campaign was well in hand and a new type of antenna mine developed in this country, he approved the idea, he said, and helped to expedite the laying of the barrage.

The result, the North Sea mine barrage, was a magnificent achievement, Rear Admiral Sims said, reflecting great credit on the navy and the officers and men who were responsible for the success of the project.

Rear Admiral Sims said he particularly wished to refute an assertion, "widely circulated," that the department had proposed and from the first favored the mine barrage project, and that he was "about the only officer in the navy who had ever opposed it."

## CONFIRMATION OF MR. CRANE RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The nomination of Charles R. Crane to be United States Minister to China is likely to be confirmed without opposition. The Foreign Relations Committee yesterday unanimously reported the nomination to the Senate with the recommendation that it be acted upon favorably.

Mr. Crane lunched with the President at the White House on Monday, and yesterday Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, asked the committee to report on his nomination.

The Foreign Relations Committee further delayed action on the appointment of Bainbridge Colby to be Secretary of State. Herbert Parsons of New York testified, informing the committee of requests by Mr. Colby that he should represent him in certain legal cases in which Mr. Colby was concerned. The testimony was said by members to be of a serious character, and it was stated after the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, that opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Colby had been strengthened.

NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARY VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Hiram W. Johnson, Senator from California, appears to have won in North Dakota's presidential preference primary election yesterday.

## NEWBERRY LAWYERS CONTINUE SPEECHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan.—The defense yesterday put in its second day of arguments to the jury, asking that a verdict of not guilty be returned in favor of Truman H. Newberry, United States Senator, and 84 other respondents on trial in the United States District Court here. Much of the argument extolled Senator Newberry's military record, the record of his sons and of his brother, also a naval officer, and at the same time denounced the record made by Henry Ford. James Murfin, attorney, was the last speaker of the afternoon. He will continue his summing up today, after which Martin W. Littleton will take the floor to conclude the defense's case.

Statements that no conspiracy existed, and that Mr. Newberry had proved this by baring every piece of correspondence which passed during the campaign and otherwise informing the public of what had been done, were made by Mr. Murfin in concluding his talk for the day. He declared, "I am not pleading for a verdict of not guilty. I am asking for vindication of white men who have been unjustly attacked."

## APPROPRIATION BILL FOR NAVY IS PARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The House Naval Affairs Committee will present its report to the House today disapproving the recommendation of Secretary Daniels for a navy that should be as big or bigger than that of any other nation. The appropriation is pared from an estimate of \$700,000,000 to \$424,450,000. Not only is the navy refused the increase it asked for, but it gets less than in the pre-war period. A permanent personnel of 142,000 is provided for, but as it is estimated that it will not run above 120,000, pay is provided on that basis. In the matter of construction the committee went back to the building program of 1918. The six battle-ships for 1921 have an allowance of \$104,000,000, and the hulls now in the yards, work on which was interrupted, are to be completed at a cost of \$12,750,000. For aviation \$15,800,000 is allowed. There are to be six aviation bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

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## HOW EGYPT COULD YIELD MORE COTTON

Increased Production Can Be Obtained by Improving Output of Cultivated Lands and Reclamation of Waste Ground

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—It must be now more than 10 years ago that the Lancashire cotton interests awoke to the fact that the demand for cotton was rapidly exceeding the supply and through the British Cotton Growing Association took up actively the question of finding means of increasing the production in various cotton-growing countries. Naturally attention was at once devoted to Egypt, which grows the best cotton in the world, with the exception of the highest grade Sea Island cotton, and strong representations were made to the Egyptian Government to take all necessary steps as soon as possible in order that that country should contribute its quota in meeting the increased demand.

The importance of the problem was not by any means overlooked by the Egyptian Government; on the contrary, Lord Kitchener, who was then at the agency, took up the matter with his usual impetuosity, but the fact remains that the production has not improved. While it is admitted that the Egyptian Government is not immune to the tendency to bureaucratic slowness so prevalent among most governments, this marked procrastination which Manchester finds most annoying requires further explanation.

### Adequate Drainage Required

Increased cotton production in the Delta of Egypt, that district which grows the best quality and which in its wide marshes has the greatest potentialities for development, depends in the first place on adequate drainage, in the second on thorough reclamation from salty tendencies, in the third on sufficient but not excessive irrigation, and in the fourth place on improved farming. The first and third essentials were to be provided by the works which the war interrupted, the second was largely in the hands of reclamation companies, while the fourth was a matter on which the Ministry of Agriculture had not yet formed any definite policy. It was, however, in the engineering projects that the cause of the delay, about which questions are now being asked, existed. The Public Works Ministry, which is responsible for devising and carrying out such projects, was through over-centralization largely controlled in its main policy by the present adviser, Sir Murdock Macdonald, acting on the express wishes of Lord Kitchener.

With undoubtedly the best intentions as regards the interests of Egypt, the whole problem in its entire vastness was boldly faced, and plans which it was thought would meet all probable requirements 50 or even 100 years hence, were drawn up. These plans were certainly criticized from within government circles as, owing to the hurried way in which they had been drawn up, it was considered inexpedient to commit the country to such vast expenditure without further study, while divergent views were expressed as to the soundness of the drainage proposals. However, Lord Kitchener's support of the adviser was too strong and any such opposition had to give way. Owing to an unfortunate reference on the government's part, a reference which appears to be growing into a habit, the public had but little knowledge of the arguments for and against the projects. Exterior criticism was thus practically confined to an attack by Sir William Willcocks, the well-known irrigation authority, but unfortunately a strong element of personal antagonism deprived the criticism of much of its merit.

### Commission Favors Plan

It is true that a commission, composed of high former officials, was hurried to the scene in 1911 and declared its finding in favor of the adviser's plans, but as the matter was not thrashed out in public it made but little impression one way or the other. Shortly afterward the works were commenced very hurriedly, but with the exception of the deepening of some of the main drains and the construction of one or two others, little work of immediate practical utility had been achieved before the war put a stop to all activity. Since then the projects have been even more strenuously attacked by Sir William Willcocks, now reinforced by Colonel Kennedy, former director-general of the Sudan Public Works Department, as a result of which they have been more or less shelved as far as Egypt is concerned until a special commission takes up the case. Although this inquiry is to be held very shortly, there is little doubt that a working year will probably be lost.

From the above it would appear that the delay in obtaining an increased production in the cotton crop is due principally to the following reasons: (1) the framing of projects which through their vastness permitted the immediate needs of increased production to be overlooked; (2) the insufficiency of publicity as a result of which criticism has so developed that an exhaustive inquiry must be instituted; (3) the outbreak of the war which put a stop to all activity as regards new works in Egypt. So much for the past. The important point at the moment is to consider the future, so that progress may be realized as soon as possible.

### Cotton Yield Small

The potentialities of increased production can be divided into two categories: one, the increasing of the yield of already cultivable or semi-cultivable land, and the other the reclamation of waste land. Anyone who has an intimate knowledge of the middle and northern districts of the Delta will vouch for the fact that the cotton yield is, on the whole, remarkably poor. Through neglect, bad farming, and an inaptitude to take advantage of the existing drainage and irrigation facilities, much land, which with a change of treatment could readily produce double its present crop, gives a miserable yield. It is well known that the fellah, through lack of patience, capital, and even knowledge, is a bad reclaimer of land. The government should therefore devote its attention at once to devising some scheme whereby these lands could be rendered fully cultivable, and to framing legislation to deal sharply with those who failed to come into line and co-operate with the scheme.

For the purpose of reclaiming such lands, but little if any change would have to be made in the conditions of the main drains and canals, so that there is no immediate obstacle in commencing the necessary improvements tomorrow, were a suitable organization ready to supervise them. Thus, without touching new land, there is little doubt that by this means the present crop in the Delta could be quickly and cheaply increased by 10 per cent or even more. It is worthy of note that one of the worst transgressors in maintaining semi-productive lands is the Ministry of Wafks, or that administration which manages the land held in trust on behalf of religious or secular legacies. This Ministry, which is entirely in native hands, has control over vast estates, many of which are deplorably neglected. Those Egyptians who are shouting loudest for independence might well, as a preliminary step, start setting in order a Ministry whose administration compares very unfavorably with others controlled by Anglo-Egyptian officials.

### Reclamation Slow Process

As regards the reclamation of waste lands, it is obvious that the sooner a commencement is made the better, as, unless the new land is sweet enough, the special summer supply which the proposed dams will provide will be useless. The fact that land reclamation is a slow process cannot be emphasized too strongly. While a good supply of flood and winter water is necessary for such reclamation, the problem of providing it may be calmly faced, as the area under reclamation will be a progressive one, and thus the water requirements will not be considerable for some years, by which time the sections of the canals serving these lands could be adequately enlarged.

As for the question of drainage, obviously the soundest economic measure would be to erect drainage pumps for the zones of reclamation as they are taken up, instead of devising now a scheme capable of dealing with all such zones when reclaimed. Later on, when the whole of a district is reclaimed, it will be time enough to consider whether it would be advisable to replace those many drainage pumps by one large pumping installation at the tail, or to drive the separate pumps by electricity from a central generating station, or again to work each pump as a separate unit. Meanwhile, it is urgent that a definite step should be taken at once, and it is believed that this is possible today, provided the plans and the organizations are forthcoming.

### Few Native Engineers

In this connection warning must be given that both the personnel and the labor questions will need careful attention. The qualified native engineers required in supervising the new works are sadly lacking. Much valuable time, which could have been employed in training men to be of real service to their country, has been lost through the unfortunate political troubles of the last 12 months. Regrettable as this is the problem should be faced by the Ministry of Education and every effort should be made to turn out useful engineers as soon as possible.

Further, the government must be prepared to offer these an attractive salary. The labor question again is becoming very acute, as a result of the high prices of agricultural produce especially cotton. The laborer is now more inclined to cultivate a small area and realize thereby a comfortable competence rather than to do heavy earthwork under moderate remuneration. The days of the corvée, or forced and unpaid labor, are indeed past. In order to meet this difficulty it will be necessary to import a large amount of machinery, such as dredges and diggers, and the earlier orders are given for such plant the better will be the prospects of the realization of the projects by means of which a vast improvement in the cotton production of Egypt is possible.

### Nationalist Propaganda

To insure success no wiser step from an economic or political aspect could be taken than to interest the Egyptian thoroughly in the undertaking. On the other hand, no greater mistake could be made than to keep him uninformed of the nature and, if he wishes to know, the details of the public works contemplated. At the present, largely through Nationalist propaganda, he believes that all these projects are for the sole purpose of exploiting him and his country for the benefit of Lancashire.

Cotton is at present a world necessity and the Egyptian needs it as much for his gallabeh as the westerner needs it for his shirt. If his country can produce better cotton than other countries, he is perfectly justified in growing it even if he has to import wheat which he could have grown at a less remunerative crop. The present prices should convince him that he need not fear that he will not be well paid for his unique produce. At the same time, the main point to impress upon him is that it is not so much the growing of cotton as the rendering of his land cultivable, and fully cultivable, which is so very important in his own and the world's interests. There is today a tremendous demand for agricultural produce. In the undeveloped wastes of his country there are vast resources. The privilege of helping to realize these in their fullness is something the average Egyptian has not yet fully grasped, but it remains a fact to be understood, and Great Britain will indeed prove herself a good adviser if she can make him appreciate his opportunity of service to humanity.

## PROFIT ON MINES FOR THE PUBLIC PURSE

LONDON, England.—The Mayor of Islington, E. H. King, presided recently at a meeting convened by the Islington Labor Party in order to support the public ownership of mines.

W. Adamson, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, said that the working men of Great Britain were beginning to recognize the value of political organization and political effort as well as industrial effort. He was glad to see that they were awakening to the value of the right kind of action. He thought they had too long gone into the fight with one hand tied and they had too long depended upon political parties to work out their salvation.

Speaking of nationalization, Mr. Adamson said that the miners had been long convinced that the mines should be nationalized, and that what profit was made out of them should go into the public purse and not into the purse of a few individuals. The miners, he said, were blamed for forcing this issue upon the public in a selfish spirit and for their own personal benefit, but he maintained that this was not so. The miners had every right to take a great interest in their industry.

A resolution was carried to the effect that, as coal was a vital necessity to national life, its ownership should be vested in the community, and the meeting called upon the government to bring forward legislation for the national ownership of mines in accordance with the recommendations of the majority of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry.

## LABOR CONFLICT IN CATALONIA ENDING

Struggle Waged Between Masters and Men for Nearly a Year Appears to Be Concluding, Owing to Exhaustion of Both

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

BARCELONA, Spain.—It appears now that the great industrial and labor conflict with which Catalonia has been wrestling for nearly a year is really coming to an end. Once before, at the end of last summer, when the workmen and the employers arrived at some kind of an agreement, the same was said, but conditions then were not what they are now, and neither side was so utterly exhausted and weary with the struggle as now.

This must surely be ranked among one of the greatest struggles between masters and men that have ever been waged. A great part of the most industrially and commercially active province of Spain has been idle at a time when, with the world clamoring for its goods, it had hoped to reap golden profits. More than a quarter of a million men have been out at times, and the financial loss on every side has been enormous. It has been both a strike and a lockout; terrorism has been freely employed; the city of Barcelona has from time to time been put under martial law; and the general state of things has been such as few outside these parts can conceive of.

### Aggressive Policy Adopted

The dispute began with a strike by the employees of the Catalanian Electric Company, who, after resorting to strong independent measures, failed, and then in desperation associated themselves with the metal workers' syndicate. A strong movement for the unification of syndicates immediately set in and its ominous character was sufficiently evident. The government of which the Count de Romanones was then Premier, took energetic measures toward a settlement, and an arrangement was made by which the strike ended, but by this time the Sindicato Unico had made a power of itself. It drew its members from every branch of industry, made levies on them which produced large funds for its operations, and embarked on a vast and aggressive policy. It had its delegates in every workshop. Strikes in great numbers began again; hardly a day passed without its new labor dispute, and settlements too often appeared impossible.

The Sanchez de Toca government tried conciliation also, but all ministerial efforts to mitigate the conflict met with but scant success. At last the employers determined on retaliation, and forming a federation of their own, determined on a lockout against the workmen, which was first put into operation on August 25 of last year. This unexpected movement fairly intimidated the workmen and the Sindicato Unico for the time being, and a compromise between the opposing elements was quickly arrived at. But the men were dissatisfied, strikes began again, and became more numerous and vexatious, until the employers' federation determined on the application of the lockout again.

### Truth Hard to Find

Amid many conflicting circumstances and the most contradictory statements of an official character, it has not always been easy, nor is it easy now, to arrive at the truth, and the full recent history of the latter phases of this great struggle, and the movements concerned in it, may never be known. On the one side it has been urged that the policy of the Sindicato Unico has been revolutionary; the terrorism that has been in progress for long past, culminating in the attempt on Mr. Graupero, the president of the employ-

ers' federation and many other facts are evidenced in this argument. But on the other hand the Syndicalists vehemently deny that they are officially aware of the terrorist campaign or that they have any knowledge of the schemes, intentions, and acts of the terrorists whom they declare to be composed solely of the anarchist element with which Barcelona abounds and which has taken advantage of the situation.

Then it has been insisted not only by the Syndicalists and extreme political elements, but by many of the most moderate, right up to the political Center, that political machinations have been going on and that the employers have been in league with elements of the extreme Right, setting themselves against the strong progressive movement which is evidently obtaining a good start in Spain in these days, and that with this cooperation the military element has naturally been in sympathy. Moderate newspapers that could not be accused of anything in the nature of revolutionary tendencies, or of excessive sympathy with the extreme Left, have not hesitated to attach full weight to the men's case and to condemn what they considered to be doubtful moves on the other side.

### Ordered to Get to Work

In the concluding stages the army became prominent, the Captain-General of Catalonia having asked for large powers and having had them granted. The recent rebellion at Zaragoza had a considerable repercussion in Catalonia, and it was apparent that sections of the army were more than a little inclined toward the views of the Syndicalists. From this stage, however, both sides evidently became extremely anxious as to developments, there was a tendency for the situation to improve, and it was ripe for the intervention of the Civil Governor of Catalonia in the form of a peremptory demand that both lockout and strikes should terminate forthwith—on the Monday following the issue of the proclamation, five days afterward—and that work in every direction should be completely resumed.

The proclamation certainly stated that if the transport workers did not get about their business and relieve the congestion at the docks, where foreign ships, putting in with goods for Spain, were compelled to sail away again without having unloaded because there were no men to unload or vehicles for the purpose; the authorities would take over all the material for the work and do it themselves. But apart from this it did not appear clearly what they could do, or contemplated doing, in the event of the demand being ignored, and at first this proclamation was regarded as likely to be a failure. But its strength lay in the fatigue from which the

antagonists were suffering, and their desire to return to the normal. The Civil Governor of Catalonia ordered those employers and workmen who were in agreement, but who were still striking or being locked out for the purposes of solidarity with others, to get back to business at once, and the others were given the five days.

### Some Show of Demur

The situation now is that after some show of demur and hesitation, the men are all going back to work, with the sole exception, as it appears at the moment of writing, of the joiners. This means an end of the conflict, for the employers after day and night deliberations agreed to raise the lockout in accordance with the demands that had been made. Very soon after the employers made their announcement sections of the men engaged in different strikes began to troop back to the factories and workshops.

The settlements arrived at were largely individual to each establishment, and great questions, especially as to the position and status of the Sindicato Unico and other organizations, will still have to be solved. But the best feature of the business is that, neither side having gained a victory and both being now well educated in the costliness of their recent proceedings, there is a certain mood of penitence and conciliation abroad, and the employers do not show themselves unwilling to make concessions that will relieve hardships from which the strikers have been suffering.

The Civil Governor of Barcelona, Maestre Laborde, and other authorities acted with energy and circumspection in the last stages. Great irritation was caused by the summary arrest of Puig de Asprer, Rafael Guerra del Rio, and Jose del Rio del Val, three lawyers who had acted as advocates to the Syndicalists. They were apparently arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Montjuich for no other reason than that they had acted in that capacity, and, according to the argument, were therefore parties to stirring up strife and furthering the operations of the Syndicalists. They wrote letters to the papers protesting bitterly against this extraordinary procedure and the slight, or more than slight, thus cast on their profession, and said that they had been told that if they undertook not to defend Syndicalists any more they might be set at liberty. Of course they gave no such undertaking, but about the time that the lockout was being raised they were very quietly liberated—so quietly indeed that the authorities absolutely denied that they had been set free though it was an accomplished fact.

Battle "Too Big and Long" The situation now, though the lockout and strike are ended, is full of interest and not without a certain anxiety. The battle has been too big, too long, and too widespread for all traces of it suddenly to disappear. The employers' federation agreed to raise the lockout after the Civil Governor of Barcelona had conferred with their executive, following upon the issue of the proclamation, but in the official statement they issued, announcing their intention, they declared somewhat significantly, that they could not be held responsible for any untoward events that might occur in the future.

The settlement at Barcelona has already had a good effect in other parts of Spain that to a large extent followed the Catalanian lead or were influenced by it. Strikes at Zaragoza have ceased and martial law has been suspended. The situation is much better at Valencia, and there is room for hope of a general improvement.

## HISTORIC LANDMARKS TO BE LOST TO PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the general scheme for improving Paris, by flattening out its fortifications and allowing the city to undergo natural expansion, many reminders of the past will disappear from view. Among other houses of interest that will be lost by the changes now being made is that where Robespierre is said to have lived for a time, or, at any rate, to have passed several nights. This handsomely fronted building is situated in the Cité du Retro, an antiquated backwater between the Madeleine and the Faubourg Saint Honore, which was overlooked when this quarter was brought up to date.

The tenants of the Prince of Monaco, to whom the district belongs, have been given notice, says The Times, but the demolition will probably be postponed for a few years owing to the action of the law which permits the owners of condemned property to continue using it for five years after the cessation of hostilities. The capital will soon be very much improved by the plans outlined, for all slums will gradually disappear, and the underground railway lines will be extended into the country, with two proposed termini at St. Germain and Maisons Laiffite. The metropolitan railway reaching the latter place will no doubt greatly ease the strain upon the ordinary railways.



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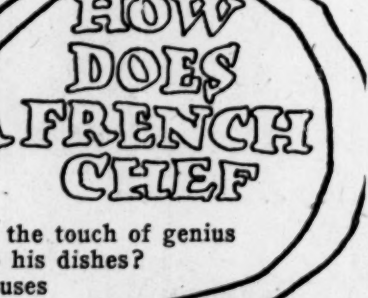
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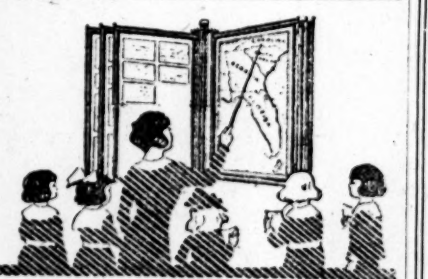
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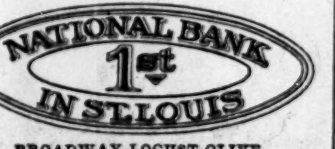
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## HOW AERODROMES ARE MADE IN AFRICA

Arrangements for Cairo to Cape Flight Only Made Possible by Valuable Cooperation of the Local Authorities and Chiefs

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LONDON, England.—Detailed reports which have recently been received from the officer in charge of No. 3 survey party of the Cairo-to-Cape air route, Maj. Court Treatt, Royal Air Force, give a vivid idea of the extraordinary difficulties which confronted him in carrying out his portion of the survey and the subsequent construction of aerodromes. This party was responsible for the southern area covering some 2000 miles of the route, from Abercorn to Capetown; and in the northern portion of this area some of the most difficult country was encountered. Maj. Court Treatt had with him as assistants several officers and a few other ranks. For labor, dependence had to be placed on several hundreds of natives. Compared with that of other parts of the route, the nature of the country south of Pretoria was favorable for the formation of aerodromes, as the surface was generally grassy. Once the sites had been selected, the work was light, except for the removal of ant-heaps and rock outcrop, though, as some of the former were 60 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, considerable labor was involved in dealing with them.

### Red Soil Found Best

The greatest difficulties were met with in northern Rhodesia, where the soil was found to consist mostly of (1) red sand, (2) black soil, (3) red soil. The red sand is quite unsuitable for aerodromes, as during the dry season the surface is converted into thick dust in which an aeroplane would sink up to the axles of the undercarriage. The black soil, on the other hand, though apparently suitable during dry weather, becomes hopelessly boggy during the rains. For instance, at N'dola at a time when there had been no rain for six weeks, water lay at a depth of from 6 inches to 3 feet below the surface. The red soil was found to be best, since its surface remains hard even during the heavy rains.

The work of preparation, however, was extremely hard, as this soil is usually well timbered and also covered with thick bush, and clearance involved the felling and removal of trees and the extraction of all stumps. Owing to the size of the timber it was frequently found necessary to make an excavation 10 feet in diameter in order to uproot a single tree, and even the smaller trees had to be dug out to a minimum depth of 2½ feet, so as to get rid of the lateral roots which very soon sprout up. The grass, also, which grows to a height of from 7 to 12 feet had, of course, to be cleared before the other work could be proceeded with. This Rhodesian grass resembles bamboo more than grass and during the rains grows at an extremely rapid rate.

### Ground Replanted

When the site of an aerodrome had been cleared and, where necessary, leveled, it was replanted with suitable grass. For identification each aerodrome was marked with a large circle composed of white stones flush with the ground and usually about 100 feet in circumference which would show prominently from the air. The angles of the aerodromes were similarly marked by "L's" and a "P" was placed on all regular aerodromes (as distinguished from the emergency landing grounds) to mark the position of the petrol, oil, and water dumps which were usually placed underground.

As illustrating the labor which was involved, it may be mentioned that from one aerodrome some thousand trees were removed; at another a sluiceway 600 yards long by 30 yards wide had to be filled in with stones; while at a third 1000 wagon loads of stones and rock outcrop were collected and carried from the ground. At aerodromes where no water was readily available special wells were sunk, and at others, liable to flooding by one night's rain, a drainage system had to be undertaken.

### Roads Had to Be Cut

The survey parties had very often to cut roads for the cars and motor cycles which accompanied them and to improvise rafts from old petrol cans to enable them to cross the rivers. A somewhat unusual difficulty experienced in the grass country was the fact that large quantities of grass seeds were forced through the radiators of the motors. Sometimes after one day's run the undershields were found to be covered with seeds to a depth of three or four inches.

It should be realized that in much of the country traversed the tall grass renders it impossible for a man on the ground to see more than a few feet. In such cases the procedure adopted, when the site for an aerodrome had been tentatively selected, was as follows:

Four boundaries, usually 800 yards long, were first cut and then two diagonal traverses were made from corner to corner from which the grass and all obstacles except large trees were removed. This gave the approximate configuration of the whole area with least labor so that if the ground was by this method found to be unsuitable the site could be abandoned before much labor had been expended.

### Some Sites Given Free

For clearance the "task" per man was a "skunkwan" (a piece of ground 10 yards square). This was marked out over night and the native's job was first to root up the grass and stack it in heaps and then, when the trees had been felled, to extract the stumps to the depth required. The

men were usually divided into gangs of 36 each in charge of a "Kaptiave" (Overseer), two gangs working a line of 600 yards. On the larger sized aerodromes there were usually about 20 "Skunkwans" to each line, a reserve of 16 men being left to clear up the grassheaps and any remaining stumps, or to assist with any particularly bad patches.

The execution of the arrangements for the Cairo-to-Cape flight were only made possible by the valuable cooperation of the local authorities, who in some cases gave the sites for aerodromes free of charge and in others provided the land at nominal rentals, and by the voluntary aid given by the people throughout the country. These included former Royal Air Force officers, local officials, private individuals and others, who assisted with their local knowledge and in many cases gave help in the necessary work.

### Intense Interest Shown

The assistance given by Khama, chief of the Botswana group of the Bechuanas was particularly valuable. In addition to converting his own racecourse at Sorowe into an aerodrome, he gave the land necessary at Palapye, and when heavy rain, or labor difficulties were handicapping the survey party he specially mobilized some of his regiments to cooperate.

Intense interest in the project was everywhere manifested by all classes of the population. A B.E.2.E. machine flown over part of the route attracted great attention. Natives trekked in from very great distances to see it, while Luoliki, King of the Barotses, traveled with all his headmen as far as Livingstone to witness its flight. On the whole considerable political importance can be attached to the moral effect produced by the appearance of the aeroplane in this part of Africa.

## FRENCH POLICY IN SYRIA EXPLAINED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a recent debate in the French Chamber on the foreign policy of France, Alexander Millerand, the Prime Minister declared that "Continuity" was essentially the characteristic of the foreign policy of the Third Republic. It was this policy which had enabled France to make friends and allies and to win the war. The Cabinet had no intention of breaking this continuity in any way. There was no discontinuity nor disagreement between the Cabinet of yesterday and that of today, France must be faithful to her alliances. This fidelity would give it the benefits of victory as it had given victory itself. And the Cabinet would have only one guide: French national interest.

Mr. Millerand said that he spoke as much of moral as of material interests. How could Mr. Cachin have said so disdainfully that France had no other interests in Syria than those which this case, Mr. Millerand exclaimed, for the honor of France the government could not forget them. Mr. Clemenceau had spoken of France as the soldier of the ideal. This ideal had been successfully that of faith, of liberty, and today it was that of justice. These moral interests which had commanded respect for France in foreign countries must be defended.

He then explained the rôle of France in Syria. It in no way threatened the independence of the populations. France had never had any idea of conquest there: it had always insisted upon bringing to these populations that liberty to which they aspired. And Mr. Millerand added:

"Certain premature criticisms have been made in this Chamber against the French policy in Syria. They awakened in me the remembrance of similar criticisms against our policy in Morocco, which were analogous to those of the same order which were formulated in Germany."

He declared that it was calumniating France to pretend that it had always designs of conquest. Wherever it showed its flag and spread its ideas, it brought liberty and justice.

## AUSTRALIA GAINED BY FEDERATION

Wisdom of Single Defense Department Seen During War, but States Feel Loss of Control of Customs and Excise

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

LONDON, England.—High hopes were entertained by Australians that the consummation of federation would be beneficial in every direction to the community. The majority of the people recognize that the Commonwealth has gained vastly by the federating of the six Australian colonies, while others are disposed to show anxiety on financial grounds. The chief ground for federation was defense. In spite of the adverse criticism that has been leveled at the Federal Defense Department all are united in agreeing that it was supremely fortunate that at the outbreak of war Australia had one cohesive defense department for the Commonwealth. When the history of Australia is written the Fathers of Federation will be given a niche of honor for their vision in foreseeing that in the time of war it would be vital that Australian defense should be under one control and one alone.

Australia in common with other countries, is feeling financial stress, the aftermath of war. Each state finds its financial commitments on the increase. The national government is in a similar predicament. Money is wanted and badly wanted for diverse purposes. The sources of taxation are not inexhaustible and there is some feeling that the Federal Government is encroaching too freely on state prerogatives. It is sometimes forgotten that the Federal Parliament is elected on the broadest franchise by the people of Australia, and if they elect to encroach on what is considered the states' preserves they have but themselves to thank.

### Relations Examined

Western Australia, thousands of miles away from the seat of federal activities, has made an exhaustive examination of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and itself. Edgar T. Owen, the Under-Treasurer, was specially selected to make a report, and his efforts show that he has given most careful consideration to a difficult and complex subject.

Mr. Owen explores the constitutional problems that had to be settled prior to the passing of the Constitution Act of the Imperial Parliament. His notes and observations are of historical interest. His examination of the financial aspect is no less illuminating. He points out that when the six states of Australia joined in the Federation of the Commonwealth, they voluntarily gave up their best source of revenue, namely customs and excise. This source, Mr. Owen remarks, was not only the most lucrative, but the one best capable of adjustment from time to time to meet the financial needs of the states; and the Commonwealth was given in the Constitution exclusive right to impose customs and excise duties upon the coming into force of the Constitution.

### Rights as to Direct Taxes

The representatives of the various colonies who took part in the framing of the Constitution argue that it was never intended, except in the case of extreme emergency, that the Commonwealth should step outside the customs and excise and cognate duties in order to carry on the functions entrusted to it. Mr. Owen objects, as being most unreasonable, that the Commonwealth should have seen fit to impose land tax, income tax, estate, and succession and entertainment tax, which are all forms of direct taxation—such avenues of taxation on the people of the states should, he contends, in fairness have been reserved exclusively for the states. In support of his contention he quotes Judge

Marshall (United States of America) as having "very rightly pointed out in *McCulloch v. Maryland* (4 Wheaton 316) that 'the power to tax involves the power to destroy, and the power to destroy may defeat and render useless the power to create.'"

On the other hand Mr. Owen shows that the federal government is "strangely jealous" of any apparent encroachment on the part of the states in the matter of direct taxation. When the State of Tasmania imposed a stamp duty of two pence on receipts of amounts for £5 and under £50 the Tasmanian Stamp Duties Act in question was invalid in so far as it required a federal official employed in Tasmania to give the federal authority a stamped receipt for his salary. The effect is, Mr. Owen points out, that the citizen pays stamp duty because his business does not lead him to have any dealing with a Commonwealth instrumentality, while his neighbor, having transactions with the Commonwealth, is exempt. When federal and state legislatures have exercised power over a subject which is common to both of them, the position is dealt with by Section 109 of the Constitution whereby, when a law of a state is inconsistent with the law of the Commonwealth, the latter shall prevail.

### Revenue Diverted

Mr. Owen observes that during the years preceding federation the colony of Western Australia, more perhaps than any other, depended upon customs and excise for revenue with which to develop the country and manage the affairs of the state, and he produces figures to support his claim. He later points out that during the period 1907 to 1910 the federal government began to divert revenue which had been easily collected from the people by spending it lavishly in defense schemes, and sugar bounties, and transferring large sums to trust funds. It appears to have felt, as a serious curb on its extravagant propensities, the restraint imposed by the Braddon clause, which required that at least 75 per cent of the customs and excise had to be paid to the states annually. It therefore propounded a scheme to rectify this and the state representatives unwisely consented thereto. Western Australia, and later, Tasmania were to receive special allowances, but in the case of Western Australia one-half the sum was charged to the states per capita.

Under the per capita scheme the federal government retained various amounts from 55.7 per cent in 1910-11, rising to 61.1 per cent in 1918-19. In other words, out of £223,000,000 contributed by the people of the Commonwealth since federation, in customs excise duties (less cost of collection), the state governments have received less than £130,000,000, or about 58 per cent, the remainder having been absorbed by the Commonwealth. Although some of the states may have a grievance against the federal government it must again be remembered that after all the people, i.e., voters, have full say in all political problems.

## COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC LIFE

Cooperative Reports Show It Is Steadily Becoming a Powerful Influence Among Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—That cooperation is steadily becoming the greatest and most powerful influence in the social and economic life of all the peoples of the world is evidenced by the reports which continue to find their way to headquarters of the British cooperative movement.

The Italian cooperative movement which before the war numbered 7000 societies now numbers some 10,000, while the turnover of the Italian Cooperative Wholesale Society has increased from 1,410,000 lire in 1914, to 9,000,000 lire in 1918.

### Switzerland's Increase

Switzerland had, in 1914, 396 cooperative societies with a collective membership of 276,000, which by the end of 1918 had increased to 461 societies with a total membership of 341,826. The collective turnover of these societies during 1918 was 237,595,776 francs, and the wholesale trade operations of the union increased from 45,717,076 francs in 1914 to 129,719,746 francs in 1918.

At the end of 1918 the affiliated membership of the Swedish Cooperative Union was 849 societies, four of which were insurance societies, and the remainder distributive societies. The collective membership of these latter societies amounted to 203,600. These figures show an increase since 1914 to 266 societies and 92,307 members, the societies then numbering 583, with a membership of 11,293.

The total turnover of the union was 39,466,473 kroner in 1914 and 143,871,000 kroner in 1918, making an increase of 104,404,527 kroner. The union also conducts wholesale operations, which from their commencement have, with one exception, the year 1917, shown a yearly increase. In 1914 the turnover of the wholesale department was 9,889,252 kroner, which by 1918 had increased to 27,989,733 kroner.

### Increase in Norway

The membership of the Norwegian cooperative movement has more than doubled during the war. In 1914 the members enrolled on the books of the 149 Norwegian societies numbered 31,000. In 1918, 67,910 members were on the rolls, the societies having increased to 235. The total trade of these societies in 1914 was 10,019,600 kroner, which in 1918 had increased to 48,139,900 kroner.

Cooperation has grown rapidly in Tzecho-Slovakia during the war as the following figures attest. At the end of 1913 there were 292 societies affiliated to the Tzecho-Slovak Central Union of Distributive, Productive, and Economic Cooperative Societies, the total membership then being 14,267. The close of 1918 saw 450 societies in existence,

which were supplying the wants of 150,000 members and their families. From 23,742,047 kroner in 1913 the total trade of the union increased to 90,000,000 kroner in 1918. The Cooperative Wholesale Society, with its headquarters at Prague, was doing a trade of 3,238,427 kroner in 1914, and 38,323,525 kroner in 1918, an increase in four years of 35,085,098 kroner, and it is anticipated that the turnover for 1919 will be double that of 1918.

### India Records Growth

India, too, has its record of cooperative growth to show, for during the year 1917-18 the number of societies in the Bombay Presidency grew from 1281 to 1615, the membership increasing from 131,000 to 156,800, and the working capital from 123.2 lakhs to 162.8 lakhs. The majority of the above societies are agricultural, and they increased in number from 1091 in 1917 to 1390 in 1918, while their capital expanded from 52 to 72 lakhs. The remainder of the societies are principally people's banks, and societies formed by railway employees, government servants, and mill hands. Housing societies are also established in Bombay which have done good work, and a useful future is predicted for them.

Germany had at the end of 1918, 10,190 distributive cooperative societies with a total membership of 2,231,917, and a turnover of 670,753,153 marks, as against 1109 societies, 1,717,519 members, and a turnover of 492,980,519 marks in 1914. It will be seen that while the number of societies has decreased the membership and turnover have increased. The figures of the German Wholesale Society record a rapid fall in the turnover during the war, for in 1914 the total trade was 157,524,040 marks, and in 1918 it was reduced to 104,500,972 marks.

### DELEGATES MEET EMIR FEISUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—News comes from Damascus that the national committee has sent to Emir Feisal a delegation which discussed various subjects of national importance with him. Speaking of the regrettable incidents which occurred during his absence, the Emir declared that they had produced a very bad impression in political circles in Europe. As to the question of creating a national government, the Emir made it clear that the opportune moment for the attainment of that had not yet arrived.

## LONG-TERM LOAN IS ASKED FOR AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Among the proposals submitted to the Ambassadors' Supreme Council and the Reparations Commission at Paris by the Austrian peace delegates, Mr. Reich and Mr. Lowenfeld-Russ, was one for a long-term loan for Austria. They urged that this and other measures were necessary if Austria were to be saved from complete economic destruction.

The loan, the delegates suggested, could be opened in Austria directly by the allied and associated powers, or obtained for the country by an authorization from foreign banks to raise such a loan, the interest on which should not be guaranteed by any particular sources of revenue, but the whole Austrian assets controlled under the terms of Article 192 of the Peace Treaty by the allied and associated powers should be pawned. An Austrian section in the Reparations Commission should be instituted immediately without regard to the question of ratification of the Peace Treaty, in order to guarantee the proper use of this loan. Such powers as it is entitled to exercise under the terms of the Treaty should be given to this section. It would have the special task of drawing up in closest touch with the Austrian Government a complete economic program by which Austria would be able in future to obtain her food supply by her own efforts without further help from the allied and associated powers, and to fulfill her obligations laid down by the Peace Treaty.

According to Mr. Reich, Austria has made every effort to avoid appealing to the entente powers. New taxation and stringent economy have been adopted in order to balance the expenditure with the budget. Every possible action has been taken to increase industrial and agricultural production, and means of improving currency by the establishment of a new issuing bank have been considered. But all have proved in vain. There is a limit to human endeavor, people can only run industry at a loss for a time. Coal and raw materials are almost nonexistent and when obtainable have to be paid with the krone, which represents a farthing. The farmer cannot reduce his price for corn, while other articles of necessity have to be paid for at exorbitant prices.

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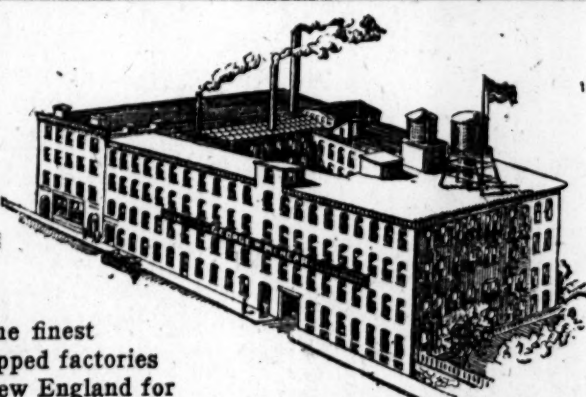
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## MONEY NEEDED FOR BRITISH HOUSING

Civic Authorities Advised to Co-operate in Obtaining Necessary Funds—Local Loans Said to Attract Many People

LONDON, England.—A conference on housing was recently held in London between members of the government, headed by the Prime Minister, and 50 representatives of local authorities. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Lloyd George declared that he did not know of any problem which was more urgent than the housing one. Nothing was contributing more to the unrest than the great shortage of houses. This was especially affecting the young people, and that was a source of special danger. Family life was a great guarantee for the security of the State, but if there were hundreds of thousands of young people anxious to settle down who could not do so because there was no habitable room for them, there was considerable peril and danger to society. They were certainly short of hundreds of thousands of houses, Mr. Lloyd George declared. He was going to deal with only one problem over which neither the government nor the municipalities had any control. There was the labor difficulty—something which was tantamount to a failure on the part of those who were responsible to co-operate to solve those difficulties. It must be made clear to the people of this country that if there was a failure it was not due to the government or the municipalities, but the responsibility was on the people who denied labor. But before they could do that they must show that they had all done their best, and that the only thing needed was a disposition on the part of labor to relax rules and regulations which interfered with the utilization of the whole strength of the nation to solve the problem.

### Appeal to Local Patriotism

He appealed to them to take the responsibility of financing the schemes for housing purposes. The difficulties of the central government were obvious. It had had to borrow heavily for the purpose of running the war. An appeal should be made to local patriotism for the purpose of solving this problem, and the government asked the municipalities simultaneously to initiate a campaign in their cities and towns for the purpose of raising funds for solving the housing problem in their own areas. He believed that an appeal of that kind would meet with great success, especially if they could make it quite clear how much depended upon it.

It was not a question of social reform; it was a question of social order and social security. Each town and city should say, "As far as we are concerned, we will make our contribution." If they undertook it in that spirit, he felt confident that they would demonstrate clearly that even if they could not get houses immediately, they had done all in their power in order to achieve that end; and they would point with the clear finger of a duty discharged to those upon whom the responsibility did rest for the failure.

If they were able to say, "Here are the supplies; here is the money; these are the plans; these are the tenders. You can begin tomorrow. Come and build," and if the answer was, "We will not," it was a good thing that the nation should know where the responsibility lay. He believed that when the working classes realized what was standing in the way of the national development, there was enough of a sense of self-preservation and common sense to force on one side all obstacles of that character, and we should be able to point to the whole world that Britain had once more, by peaceable

means, solved problems which had brought other empires to the ground. At the conclusion of the Premier's speech members of the deputation dealt with the difficulty of raising adequate funds locally for housing because the action of the government in issuing exchequer bonds at 5% per cent made it impossible for them to borrow at that rate or less. They therefore urged the government to issue a national housing loan, and to guarantee to the local authorities all the funds necessary to provide adequate housing.

### Borrowing Must Cease

In reply, Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out the difficulties which faced the government and how essential it was that the government should cease borrowing. It had taken upon itself a heavy liability in financing the housing schemes of the smaller authorities. If it were to assume the responsibility for the larger authorities as well, it would be impossible to obtain the sums required, whatever rate of interest was offered. Unless local authorities co-operated in obtaining the necessary funds, the housing scheme must be a failure. A large class of people in this country were willing to invest their money in local loans in preference to an exchequer issue, and if the local authorities pressed the urgency of the problem he felt that there would be a real response to their appeal. The obligation to make good the charges of the local authorities on housing above the penny rate and the four-fifths of the penny in Scotland, with the concomitant Irish grant, would probably involve a national expenditure within a few years of £20,000,000 a year. It was not likely that the House of Commons would look with favor on a further substantial increase in the income tax in order to meet further burdens in respect of the housing campaign.

A proposal had been made that housing bonds should be free of income tax at the source to an unlimited amount. In spite of the opposition of the Royal Commission on Income Tax, the government had granted a special concession in the matter, but it was quite impossible for him to go beyond the limit already fixed, namely, £100. A further proposal that had been put forward related to the establishment of municipal banks, with power to issue notes. Such a step would, however, merely enable a locality or a bank to inflate the currency, and so produce those very results which he was endeavoring to stop. It was of course, essential that the great local authorities should not compete against each other in the rate of interest on housing bonds, and he was ready to consider the best methods to be adopted to guard against that contingency.

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### The Music of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Two concerts recently given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra have brought forward some interesting music. At the first of those, on March 5-6, Frederick Stock and his performers offered a concerto for piano by Leo Sowerby, a young composer who is one of those crying aloud in the wilderness for the new ideas. For the last year or so Mr. Sowerby has been climbing Parnassus with Percy Grainger as his guide. That brilliant composer-pianist to a certain extent guided Mr. Sowerby's hand when the concerto was set down. It is not only that the Chicago composer adopted Grainger's peculiar phraseology in putting down in English the directions for tempo and style; he adopted some of his artistic features, too. The march theme—it is a good one—of the last movement is a typical example of Mr. Sowerby's delicate fashion of flatter his hero. But, after all, just at present it is of minor importance that the composer of the concerto should have huddled under another writer's mantle; his own individuality will assert itself ere long. Rather more to the point is it that Mr. Sowerby clearly knows what to do with his ideas; that his sense of color and effect is keen and his grasp of the technique of his art firm. It should be added that the composer of the concerto also was the performer of the solo part and that his piano-playing was of uncommon excellence.

The other pieces in the program were drawn from the regular repertory. They were Liszt's symphonic poem, "Orpheus," the second symphony by Beethoven, and Wagner's prelude to "Lohengrin" and the finale from "The Rhinegold." All were played with superlative distinction.

At the concert given on March 12-13 Mr. Stock revived the second symphony by Tschalkowsky, one of the Russian master's works that has been neglected by the conductors of other organizations. The symphony as a whole is of unequal value. The march movement, which Tschalkowsky took from his early opera, "Undine," is poor stuff, but there is real charm in the scherzo and in much of the finale. The program also included Florent Schmitt's "La Tragédie de Salomé," which had been played for the first time here on February 6. The music again impressed one with its bril-

liance, its power of putting imaginative pictures into sound, but as at the first hearing of the suite it seemed that the music requires the stage action to produce its best effect. The composition was played with extraordinary brilliance by the orchestra. The second part of the concert was devoted to Beethoven's well-worn concerto for violin, the solo part of which was interpreted by Jascha Heifetz. In the first movement Mr. Heifetz suffered much discomfort by reason of a first string that refused to stay in tune, but he made a ravishing effect with the other movements.

Among the other concerts of the week there should be mentioned a recital given by Rudolph Reuter at Ziegfeld Theater, on March 10. At this entertainment Mr. Reuter presented for the first time a sonata for piano by Charles T. Griffes. Mr. Griffes is another of the creative fraternity which believes that the public should be provided with new wine poured into new bottles. His sonata has nothing in common with the works which, entitled "sonatas," were contributed to enduring fame by Beethoven and by others of his age. Mr. Griffes offered to his hearers something on the order of the Lisztian design, filled up with harmony that is of modernity modern. The result was not altogether satisfactory, because the composer forgot, in the engrossing struggle for new harmonic things, to provide his work with themes. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the music was Mr. Reuter's admirable playing of it—playing that was of exceptional beauty and brilliancy. Beyond the lesson which the recital gives teaches his colleagues in the matter of admirable tone, impeccable execution, musical feeling, he has shown himself to be one of the few who possess the enterprise—perhaps also the courage—to submit new music to the concert-going world.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

### Saloons as Bookshops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Some of the saloon keepers are turning their plants into intellectual centers," says the Golden Age. "One of them hoisted the slogan, 'While you can't get booze, drink of the Meridian Spring,' and he is doing a rushing business in books, with the sign, 'Good books, 25 cents each. Improve your time.' The reason was given by the bartender: 'I noticed all the men who were in the habit of getting drunk at night sitting around having nothing to do. They were quite lost for a means of spending their time. The thing was a success as soon as the crowds got used to the strange-looking things across the bar. Here they feel at home, and not embarrassed while they look for the book they wish. Philosophy and sociology are most desired. Very little fiction is wanted; they leave that for the women.' Not a few saloons are turned into restaurants, and furnish the best meals for the money to be had in town."

### "Sunrise Court" Discontinued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California.—Prohibition is beginning to cut down the police and court expenses in this city. The annual report of the chief of police for last year indicates a 50 per cent reduction in certain classes of offenses since the coming of prohibition. Prior to July 31, 1919, the city jail was crowded to capacity every morning with persons charged with drunkenness, the

casuals being released by what the police called the "sunrise court," only the habituals being arraigned in the regular police court. This emergency "court" has been discontinued, there being no longer need for it, and the "tank" at the city jail is very seldom in use. Wife-beating, desertion, battery, disturbing the peace, violation of liquor ordinances, and vagrancy have also noticeably decreased. Total arrests for the month of June were 348, against 64 for July.

### Homeless Children Fewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—That prohibition is resulting in diverting to the homes large sums of money that formerly were expended in the saloons is shown in the rapidly decreasing number of destitute and homeless children. J. C. Strock, superintendent of the receiving home of the New Jersey Children's Home Society, has reported to the board of managers that the beneficial effects of prohibition are being felt in the work. The number of entirely destitute and homeless children received during the last

quarter were fewer than in any corresponding quarter for a number of years. Mr. Strock expressed the hope that the day would soon come when there would be no homeless children in New Jersey.

### Jail Depopulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT FALLS, Montana.—Prohibition has been gradually reducing the population of the jail at the police station here, according to the Great Falls Tribune, which says a climax was reached on Saturday, March 6, when the jail was entirely without inmates. Visitors to the building were treated to the spectacle of police officers cleaning up the jail, an act generally accomplished by prisoners.

### Prison Inmates Fewer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—There used to be from 200 to 225 inmates at the prison in this city. Since the advent of prohibition, conditions have changed, an inquiry on March 10 revealing that there were but 57 inmates on that day.

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## WORK OF TRAINING WOMEN FOR VOTE

Citizenship Committee of Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association Conducting Lectures Throughout Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Convinced that the larger the amount of citizenship training offered at this time, just preceding the obtaining of the vote by the women, the better for the whole body politic, the citizenship committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is presenting non-partisan lectures in many of the larger towns and cities of the State.

Significant of the interest taken by women all over the State is the manner in which women's clubs, despite the fact that their programs were already filled, quickly responded to an announcement that Mrs. Claude U. Gilson had been obtained as special lecturer for the citizenship committee. Mrs. Gilson has had many years of practical political experience in New York, New Jersey, Maine, and New Hampshire; is a former vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and was chosen by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to represent Massachusetts in the unit sent overseas. The women's organizations of the State have scheduled Mrs. Gilson to lecture so that she has an engagement practically every day, and sometimes twice a day, up to June 1. And the clubs have done this without any solicitation on the part of the state suffrage association.

**Eager for Preparation**

With the advent of direct political responsibility through the ballot, the women seem to be turning eagerly to the preparation for citizenship, says Mrs. Gilson. "A great awakening is taking place, suffragists and old-time antis and women hitherto indifferent to the whole question are today earnest students of government and practical politics."

No party propaganda, theoretical discussions, or academic questions are brought before the women by the suffrage association. This is left to other sources. The citizenship committee has conceived its duty to lie first in the teaching of facts, in the taking of things as they now find them. Some of the topics which Mrs. Gilson, as well as many other local speakers, follows are:

What women need to know as citizens; registration, primaries, and

elections; how the New England town is governed; how our cities are governed; the Constitution of Massachusetts; the business of the General Court; how the state departments work for the welfare of Massachusetts; the judge and the jury; state control of the delinquent, defective, and dependent; the Federal Constitution; how Congress does its work; electing the President; the President and his Cabinet; the leading political parties; the government and the high cost of living.

### Response Most Instantaneous

Because of the strong interest shown by the women of the State, and because, through suffrage and through the federation of clubs, the women of Massachusetts are unusually well organized, to the extent that cooperation and response to general calls come close to being instantaneous, Mrs. Gilson feels certain that the women will vote in large numbers. She also feels that because of their organized activities in the promotion of suffrage, the women have the advantage of the men in arousing and maintaining a public interest. Women have found men voting at city election at as low as 30 per cent of the registration, and found them woefully unable at most any time to intelligently discuss civic questions. The women declare themselves determined in helping to promote a 100 per cent citizenship.

As to parties, Mrs. Gilson places much importance upon the independent vote, seeing it as a wholesome factor in politics. Though party leaders are exerting themselves to make party voters of the women, and placing them on party committees, a large part of the women say that they do not wish to be counted upon as blind followers of a party standard in spite of what judgment and conscience tell them. But because of the primaries and because parties seem for the time being at least to furnish the only means to many worthy ends, the women are giving the parties their careful consideration.

## THEATERS

### Stage Notes

"Dere Mable," a musical comedy in three acts by Edward Streeter and John Hodges, with music by Rosamond Hodges, is being presented at the Tremont Theater, Boston, Massachusetts. Louis Bennison is amusing as Bill Smith, the country bumpkin whose head is turned by the flattery that is heaped on him in New York when he returns a hero of the war. When he is familiar enough with his new role to pick up his cues quickly and get more variety into his voice work he will be altogether enjoyable. The hit of the entertainment is Robert Woolsey as Bill's nimbly dancing, eccentric mannered Scottish pal. Miss Fern Rogers sings and acts acceptably as Mable, Miss Elizabeth Hines, a graceful dancer, and Sam Ash as the baritone rival of Bill for Mable's favor, help the piece toward success. The piece is new to the stage, so there will be opportunity, before it is taken to New York, to replace the considerable number of trite and tasteless lines that now mar the generally amusing dialogue. The music is of good popular quality, and the piece has been staged with no little style by George Marion.

"Florodora" is to be revived in New York City with Miss Eleanor Painter, George Hassell, Miss Christie MacDonald, John T. Murray and Nace Bonville in the cast.

Walter Hampden, having finished his New York run of Percy MacKaye's "Washington," is continuing his New York engagement at the Lyric Theater in "Hamlet."

One of the growing number of Spanish poets and dramatists now in South America on lecture tours is the well-known poet, Francisco Villalpesa, who has toured the republics before. He is expected to arrive in the United States during the month of April, and

is preceded by the news that two of his works are soon to appear in photographic form in America. They are "La Leona de Castilla" ("The Lion of Castile") and "Hernan Cortes."

### MONTREAL'S BUILDING LIMIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
MONTREAL, Quebec—After long deliberation the Civic Administrative Commission has decided to reject the application for the construction of a 16-story hotel building in Montreal. The existing building-by-laws limit the height of buildings to 10 stories, and in order to overcome this restriction the promoters of the new project applied to the city authorities for a permit, which would have necessitated granting an exception from the regulations. This the Administrative Commission has now refused to do.

## LANDLORDS TO TAKE UP HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HARTFORD, Connecticut—While a housing corporation with \$1,000,000 capital is preparing to build single and two-family houses in this city to relieve an acute shortage of rents, John J. Coleman, chairman of the municipal rent commission, has announced that he will call a meeting of landlords to discuss conditions and will then call a meeting of tenants. Plans by the city to alleviate conditions will be formulated at these meetings, Mr. Coleman says.

Peace-time business in Hartford factories is greatly in excess of that in the latter days of the war, and instead of a flow of population from the city to rural communities, Hart-

ford is now facing a big influx of people who have heard of the high wages being paid here. The Chamber of Commerce is back of the housing corporation, which has secured options on several parcels of land and will sell the houses it builds to workmen, on the installment plan.

### ENFORCEMENT IN ST. LOUIS


Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Following a period when few arrests were made and little activity in prohibition enforcement was observable, federal officers have apparently started to enforce the law strictly. Many arrests have been made and numerous fines and prison sentences have been inflicted. Fines of \$500 for each offense are being inflicted in the cases of men charged with selling liquors.

## MISSION INDIANS ASK HOME RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office  
RIVERSIDE, California—Home rule is demanded for the Mission Indians of southern California by the representatives of 34 reservations who recently completed their third conference here. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the present agency and police system in vogue on the reservations. Mission Indian Federation is the name of the new organization formed by Mission Indians only. Julio Norte is president, and Ventura Watta secretary. Jonathan Tibbet remains as white counselor. Another pow-wow will be held at the full moon in June.

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## HOUSING A FACTOR IN NEGRO PROBLEM

Secretary of Chicago Commission Investigating Race Riots Says Fair Minds and Patience Are Needed in the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"Lack of patience and fair-mindedness on the part of many white people and the recurring bombing of Negro homes on the south side of Chicago present the chief difficulties to a solution of the race problem in this city," said Graham Roney Taylor, executive secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, following by Gov. Frank O. Lowden, after the race riots here last summer. Mr. Taylor recently returned from three years in Russia as an attaché of the American Embassy and took up his work with the commission in December last.

"The same situation out of which the riots broke last summer exists in Chicago today," Mr. Taylor told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Our investigations are not so much concerned with the riots, as with the underlying conditions which brought them about. When we get at these we will make our report and recommend first steps which the community can take to prevent another such conflict."

"At the bottom of the situation is the housing problem. Three years ago there were 50,000 Negroes in Chicago; now we estimate that there are about 130,000. These Negroes were encouraged to come here from the South by those industries which needed their labor. They had to find homes for themselves and the so-called 'black belt' being too small, they had to expand into the adjoining sections."

"Instead of meeting this situation in a fair-minded way, the residents of the surrounding sections, resenting the invasion, banded themselves into organizations to repress it by intimidation. This intimidation has taken the form of bombing in a number of cases. The police have not found out in a single instance who has done the bombing and apparently no effort has been made to stop it."

The work of the commission, according to a folder issued, has been organized under six committees, whose work is indicated as follows: "Committee on racial places, to study the facts of the Chicago riot; committee on housing, to study Negro residential areas and their expansion, recreation facilities and community agencies as compared with white residential areas; committee on industry, to study the industries employing Negroes, and organized labor in relation to Negroes; committee on crime and police administration, to study types of lawlessness in white and Negro groups; committee on racial contacts, to study discrimination in parks, schools and other public places; and a committee on public opinion, to study the ways in which public opinion can be educated toward a spirit of tolerance and cooperation."

## CANADA FAVORS EIGHT HOUR WORKING DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A discussion took place in the House of Commons recently, on the subject of the eight-hour working day as the result of a private member's motion, and expressions of opinion were voiced from nearly every angle of the situation. Generally speaking the consensus of opinion was in favor of an eight-hour day and it would appear probable that if the government introduces legislation in this regard it will meet, generally speaking, a favorable reception.

Objections were voiced by the representatives of the farming community, on the ground that if the eight-hour day were enforced, young men would leave the farms in favor of the cities. One speaker claimed that 17 per cent of farm labor had already gone into the cities, and an eight-hour day law, even if it were not directly applied to farms, would still attract men away from the land.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the leader of the Opposition, joined in the debate and said that before going any further in a matter of such importance it would be of interest to know what the government's rights were in regard to enforcing an eight-hour day law. It was understood that the government will introduce a bill dealing with the question at a later date.

## VETERANS AND HEARST PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—At a round table conference of the various war veterans' associations held in Toronto under the chairmanship of Col. John A. Currie, M.P., the following resolution was unanimously passed and telegraphed to Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister of Canada:

"The round table conference of veterans' associations in Toronto requests the government that the privileges of the mails be withheld from the Hearst publications. Also that the Customs refuse them entrance, as these publications have been grossly insulting not only to the British Empire but to its allies, including the United States."

## METALLIC INDUSTRY NOT NORMAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Ontario's production of non-metallic minerals increased in value from \$14,130,913 for 1918 to \$15,971,371 for 1919, according to a bulletin issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines. In metallic minerals there was a decrease from \$66,178,059

for 1918 to \$41,510,742 for 1919. The total decrease was from \$80,308,972 for 1918 to \$57,482,113 for 1919. The ending of the war was responsible for the decrease in metallic minerals, owing to the stoppage of the manufacture of munitions. The main decrease was in the production of nickel-copper matte. The report explains that the mining industry has not yet reached a normal basis from the results of the war. Labor difficulties have also affected the industry. The total dividends paid from gold and silver mining amounted to \$78,334,762.87. The total gold production for 1919 was 503,963 fine ounces, worth \$10,451,688, the largest output to date. The report states that the adverse exchange situation has acted as a premium to the output of silver from Ontario mines. Yet the silver output continued to decline. This summer will determine whether the radium-bearing ore found has any value.

## TOTAL PROHIBITION IS DEMANDED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Temperance workers from many parts of the Province of Quebec attended a two days' prohibition convention held in Montreal. The organizations represented were the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, the Anti-Liquor League, the Anti-Alcoholic League, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Good Templars, and several independent temperance societies. Many addresses were delivered and the feeling of the convention was that total prohibition was the objective to be aimed at everywhere. Halfway measures were unacceptable, except as installments, and the fight had to go on against the liquor traffic until there was not a saloon or other liquor-drinking place anywhere on the face of the earth.

How Canada can contribute to this world-wide prohibition movement was explained by the Rev. B. H. Spence, general secretary of the Dominion Alliance. "We can render a greater contribution to the world prohibition movement by enacting and enforcing in every province of this Dominion the utmost measure of prohibition," he said. "Then having established that condition we can bring other people to come and see the working of prohibition." Mr. Spence showed the interdependence of one province upon another and how ineffective any trial of prohibition must be unless there was unity and consolidation of such legislation as between province and province and as between different countries.

J. H. Carson, president of the Anti-Liquor League of the Province of Quebec, said that the existing law in the Province was but an experiment. Nearly a year's experience had proved it to be an absolute failure, he maintained, and the convention agreed with him. "We are making," he said, "a valuable contribution to the Prohibition Party by proving that beer and wine licenses are a failure, and others will profit by the results of our experiment." Mr. Carson said emphatically that the only way, in his opinion, to deal with the liquor traffic was to wipe it out altogether.

Various resolutions were adopted by the convention. Disappointment was expressed that the Dominion Parliament had not provided the necessary legislation to give effect to the will of the majority of the people by a national prohibition law, and the convention called for a Dominion law this session prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, and transportation of intoxicants for beverage purposes.

## CANADA'S FINANCIAL CREDITS TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—From figures given to the House of Commons recently, the advances which Canada had made to foreign countries since November 11, 1918, were as follows: Italy: Total advance \$6,003,301.20. Interest is payable half-yearly at 5½ per cent, in Canadian dollars. The principal must be repaid by December 31, 1923.

France: Under agreement of May 15, 1919, the Dominion agreed to advance up to \$25,000,000 for the purchase in Canada of Canadian products during the period ended December 31, 1919. The total advances, including contracts entered into and still unpaid, amount to \$5,519,047.60. The bills carry interest at 5½ per cent and are repayable December 31, 1924.

Greece: Canada advanced up to \$25,000,000 for purchases in Canada. These carry interest at 5½ per cent, and debentures will be due on June 30, 1920.

Belgium: Canada agreed to advance \$25,000,000 at 5½ per cent, the necessary debentures for which have been deposited in London to the order of the Finance Minister.

Rumania: \$25,000,000 was advanced for purchases in Canada. The total advances including contracts entered into and still unpaid amount to \$22,542,223.76. The Rumanian Minister in London has deposited a bond for \$25,000,000 to cover the advance.

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**FOR SALE**—Price, \$2000. 100 acres yellow pine and sugar pine timberland, Township 41 E. North Range & E. Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, Jackson Co., Oregon. Address Mrs. M. E. Wilson, 4425 Thackeray Place, Seattle, Wash.

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**WANTED**—An intelligent, Protestant woman for general housework, in country home with every modern convenience, 28 miles from Kansas City, Mo. Good wages, steady employment, consider mother and child who could occupy separate cottage, 2 rooms and bath. Address Mrs. P. P. HENKMAN, 5111 E. Kansas, Kansas City, Mo.

**WANTED**—Household help for Protestant family. Must be good plain cook; family of two adults. Permanent position and good wages to competent person. Live half year in Warren, Ohio, and other half Lake Chautauque, New York. State full particulars. Write W. H. H., 614 North Mahoning Ave., Warren, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Saleslady, Protestant, for Victrola shop in Kansas City, Mo. Must be thoroughly experienced in selling records and gramophones, especially well. Must come well recommended. Address W. T. The Christian Science Monitor, 711A Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**AN EXPERIENCED NURSERY-GOVERNESS**, speaking good English, to care for two boys (3 and 5½ years); good wages and good home; country tour round 40 miles in New York, Ohio, and other half Lake Chautauque, New York. State full particulars. Write W. H. H., 614 North Mahoning Ave., Warren, Ohio.

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**WANTED**—Mother's helper; light work; pleasant home; four summer months in country. 441 W. 114th St., New York City, Morningside 4487.

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**WANTED**—Thoroughly competent cook, Protestant, who would appreciate good home, Mrs. Harold E. Clark, 1899 E. 82d St., Chicago, Ill.

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**WANTED**—Good watchmaker and engraver; permanent position, correct working conditions. GEO. STEITLER, Owensboro, Ky.

**WANTED**—Young man assistant to credit manager, wholesale house, 86, 145 E. McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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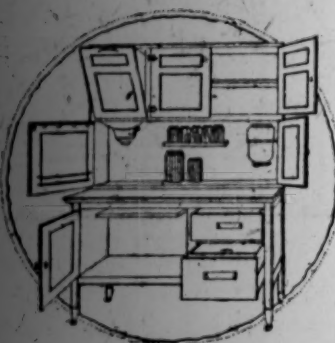
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 15, 1920.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "A Man of Letters," is grateful for the series, "Our Poets," which is appearing on this page. He wishes success to poets, bond and free; he is glad that poetry is "booming" (his word) in America; he remarks, "I could write Free Verse myself if I had the time and the cheek"; then he adds: "Is not anything going to be done for 'Our Writers'?" It would be a pleasing and gratifying adventure to alternate the essays on 'Our Poets' with essays on 'Our Writers.' I mean American writers of the day, giving them a little of the publicity that is being bestowed upon our English brethren. Finally he says some nice things about Q. R., and as a tall to his remarks asks me point blank to supply a list of living American writers, excluding poets.

FORTHWITH I began. Here is my list—a suggestion. Perhaps readers who have views on the matter will comment on the list, adding or subtracting from it. I began by limiting the list to 20. It has increased to 30, but that is ten fewer than the Forty French Immortals, and alas, I have 20 more names for whom I could not find room. The head of the list ranges from Performance down to Promise.

## "OUR WRITERS"

William Dean Howells.  
John Burroughs.  
James Lane Allen.  
Thomas Nelson Page.  
George W. Cable.  
Frances Hodgson Burnett.  
Edith Wharton.  
Bernhard Berenson.  
Thorstein B. Veblen.  
John Dewey.  
Winston Churchill.  
Rupert Hughes.  
Booth Tarkington.  
Mary Johnston.  
Irving Bacheller.  
Van Wyck Brooks.  
Stewart Edward White.  
James Huneker.  
H. L. Mencken.  
Francis Hackett.  
Owen Wister.  
Ellen Glasgow.  
George Ade.  
Mary Austin.  
Katharine Fullerton Gerould.  
Willis Sibert Cather.  
Joseph Hergesheimer.  
Ernest Poole.  
Sherwood Anderson.  
Frederick O'Brien.

have added, "He Drank Water The Whole Time."

ONE of the curiosities of literature is being run by his admiring friends. A book on him has just been published with Appreciations by Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, and Grant M. Overton. Why? Nothing like it has happened since the theodolites by Kipling and others on Wolcott Balestier.

IT CAN be truly said of George D. Smith that no one can take his place. He was the Napoleon of book-shelves. Quaritch was a scholar who knew the inside of books. George D. Smith did not read; but he had an amazing knowledge of the states of old books, their value, their rarity, their scarcity. And he had a wonderful memory. He was a fearless buyer. Caution was unknown to him. To watch him at a sale was an education. Quick and restless, thoroughly enjoying himself, he would often buy 50 per cent of the books sold, sometimes more. He lived for books; his thoughts were always on book collections. He passed away in his book shop, having just bought a library. His relaxation was horses.

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"Letters of Oswin Creighton." Edited by his mother.  
Because this young soldier-chaplain, and straight thinker, expresses the view of youth about the war and the religious questions of the day. He was a son of Bishop Creighton.

"My Chess Career." By J. R. Capablanca.  
Because I have seen a picture of this champion playing a dozen opponents at a time, and because, being a humble chess player, I should like to learn something of the Chess Mind.

"Mr. Podd of Borneo." By "Peter Blundell" (Frank Butterworth).  
Because this book has won the prize in the "Humorous Novel Competition," instigated by Mr. Werner Laurie of London. The judges were Barry Pain, Pett Ridge, and Spencer Leigh Hughes. They ought to know something about popular humor.

## A LAND OF RAIDS AND BATTLES

Elizabethan Ulster. By Lord Ernest Hamilton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6.

Anyone who will read Lord Ernest Hamilton's "Elizabethan Ulster" from cover to cover, will gain by the effort not only a valuable and vivid impression of Ulster in the days of Elizabeth, but also much help toward a more just understanding of the Irish question today. "Elizabethan Ulster," however, it must be confessed, is not easy reading, largely owing to the fact that the faults of its virtues are so pronounced. Thus, whilst it is detailed, which is all good, it is, it may be ventured, for the ordinary reader, far too detailed. No doubt, the ever recurring descriptions of the raids of the Ulster chiefs upon one another, or upon the Scots of the Route or the Glynnys, or of the Scots on the Ulster chiefs, or of the English on both sides, in the end, give one a general impression of the utter lawlessness and savagery of the times which could not well be attained in any other way. Nevertheless, the story is overburdened, in most cases, with names and numbers. No one, save a very ardent student of Ulster, could be really interested, for instance, in knowing not only the names of Shane O'Neill's seven sons, but the names of their mothers and, in some cases, of their aunts, all done in one paragraph with two footnotes thrown in.

When this much has been said, however, quite enough has been said in the way of adverse criticism. "Elizabethan Ulster" will be read with interest by all who are interested in Ireland; whilst, for those already acquainted, in a measure, with Irish history, there is special joy, if sometimes a disappointment, in coming to close quarters with so many well-known figures. To see that hardy reprobate Shane O'Neill entering the presence of the great Elizabeth, on his visit to London, "with a retinue of six shaggy-maned Gallowglasses, bearing battle-axes and wearing wide-sleeved saffron shirts, coats of mail and cloaks of fur"; to follow that "easy going man of amiable disposition and of very modest ambition," Tirlough Luineach, through all his long history; or to visit Sorley Boy on Rathlin Island or in his beloved Glynnys; to see Fitzwilliam and the Privy Council intriguing in Dublin and the Earl of Tyrone plotting here, there, and everywhere throughout Ulster, has all a special attraction for those who know Ireland and something of her story.

At this period, the period dealt with in the book, it was a very pitiful and very sordid story. Thus, describing one of many instances of Shane O'Neill's treachery, Lord Ernest Hamilton writes: "He was invited to meet Sussex at Dundalk, but, conscious of his recent evil practices, he failed to keep the appointment. In place of meeting the Lord Lieutenant he made another raid into Donegal, drove off several thousand more cattle, laid the entire country waste, and on his way home fell on Maguire's harvesters at Belleek and killed 200 men, women and children. By these two successive raids Donegal was reduced to absolute famine; no food was left, except berries and roots, and the people died in hundreds by the roadside."

The description is typical. As Lord Ernest Hamilton points out, the Ulster chief could never see any distinction between brigandage and open battle. Even the Earl of Tyrone could not resist the temptation to halt on the way in order to ravage Louth and Meath, although every day's delay was fatal to his cause. The interest of the book culminates in the Battle of Kinsale, and the story closes, shortly afterward, with the famous anonymous letter to Sir William Usher, and "the flight of the Earls."

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Patron and Place-Hunter: A Study of George Bubb Dodginton, Lord Melcombe. By Lloyd Sanders. London: John Lane; New York: John Lane Company. \$5.

To history, poor Bubb Dodginton must remain, if he is to remain at all, but a comic figure. From the start, the patronymic of Bubb was a considerable handicap. The words rhyming with it were too much of a temptation to the couplet-makers of the eighteenth century. Probably that was one reason why, when he succeeded to the wealth and parliamentary influence of his maternal uncle, he was so eager to assume the latter's cognomen. The uncle, it seems, "had procured a private act authorizing 'George Bubb' henceforth to be called by the surname of Dodginton and not by the surname of Bubb." The heir obeyed, and thenceforth resolutely dropped the 'Bubb' from his signature, as indeed he was compelled to do by law. But his enemies—and in the course of a long life he made many—did not allow him to forget it. He was colloquially known as Bubb Dodginton; some wag even nicknamed him "Sillybubb." So late as 1756, Henry Fox innocently addressed him as "George Bubb (sic) Dodginton, Esq.," greatly, no doubt, to his annoyance.

In the present biographical study, Mr. Sanders, therefore, is at no loss to find contemporary verses dealing with his subject. The chief comedy of Dodginton's actions consisted, of course, in his incessant looking for favors of one sort or another. "Thus when George I revived the Order of the Bath in 1725, the Lord of the Treasury (Bubb Dodginton) applied, and his request was not entertained. As Hanbury Williams entertainingly recorded—

When the Knights of the Bath by King George were created,  
He greatly desired he the order might wear;  
But he had not one star, for poor Bubb was ill-fated.

And ne'er a red ribbon fell to his share:  
For the King would not dub,  
So low-born a scurvy,  
Nor the order disgrace with a fellow like Bubb.

Pope and Churchill, likewise, made merry, as best the satiric intellectuality of the eighteenth century could make merry, over the sorry figure of this coxcomb-politician, who was not averse to seeking preferment from any hands whatever. And still later, Browning analyzed in nineteenth-century couplets, so much more packed with meaning than those of the century before, the Dodgintonian motives, in his "Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in Their Day."

Alas, one has to confess at the outset that Bubb Dodginton's importance did not survive his own time. A study of his experiences and motives, however, is interesting today because it shows something of the recurrent methods of the minor politician who manages to keep his own fortunes going through all manner of party changes. Though Mr. Sanders does not take his subject too seriously, he does show admirably the exact record of his hero, both as to successes in minor ways and absurdities. That the latter predominate does not make the book, however, by any means a mere caricature. Credit is given where credit is due, with little exaggerated coloring of incidents or characters.

One of Bubb Dodginton's earliest achievements in political maneuvering was the securing of a new commercial treaty with Spain by means of a bribe of 14,000 pistoles. As it later developed, however, that the bribe possibly did not reach its intended destination, the whole incident is "rather more shady than even some others in the young politician's career. Mr. Sanders, indeed, prefers to absolve Bubb, as he was then, and place the blame on the Dutch Ambassador, Baron Ripperda. Of the treaty itself, we are told that, "The Spaniards at first put the treaty into Latin—the worst piece of Latin," moaned the scholar Bubb, "that ever appeared since the monks' time—but it was finally written in French and Spanish. After a thousand wranglings it was signed on December 14." Wranglings in connection with a treaty will doubtless have a very modern sound to present-day readers of this biography.

As treasurer of the navy, Dodginton seems to have kept his accounts accurately and to have turned things over to his successor in good shape. A modest bit of praise that is, to say that at one period at least he did his duty satisfactorily. It is not the sort of achievement for which a man ordinarily gets a whole biography written about him. Nor, indeed, would this new and agreeably composed biography ever have appeared if the gentleman had merely filled his various jobs adequately. Interest in him today must lie in other directions.

In connection with the concealed and showy person of a bygone century, one may be interested nowadays in simply some special varieties of bad taste. It is natural to expect that a man shall not be an abject sycophant before those in power, nor yet a go-between to arrange for and properly discount the fulfillment of the lesser ambitions of others. So, when a man breaks this natural expectation, he necessarily becomes comic. Laughter and ridicule are thoroughly due the petty player for preferment. Such a one can scarcely escape showing, in many a laughable way, his bad taste as well as his fawning fears.

Bubb Dodginton's particular weakness for display showed itself in, among other things, his house furnishings. Thus of Eastbury, which he built at a cost of £140,000, we are told that "At one end of the hall were three noble apartments, one hung with crimson velvet, another with flowered vel-

vet, a third with satin, all richly laced with gold; in the great eating room and elsewhere were valuable marble tables, purchased in Italy. Unfortunately much of this splendor, as minutely described by Horace Walpole and Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, must have resembled the garishness of a traveling circus. Instead of pictures, immense patches of gilt leather, shaped into bugle horns—Dodginton's crest—adorned the walls. Round his state bed ran a carpeting of gold and silver embroidery which too glaringly displayed its derivation from old coats, waistcoats, and breeches by the testimony of pockets, buttonholes, and loops. Cumberland and Horace Walpole agree upon this very Dodgintonian detail. It goes to explain the remark of the first of them that Dodginton maintained his magnificence at comparatively small expense."

In his villa "La Trappe" also, there was in the drawingroom "a costly chimney-piece of white marble. Horace Walpole, whom nothing escaped, added the detail that it was hung with spars representing icicles round the fire. Dodginton's bed—he was evidently great on beds—was of purple, lined with orange, and crowned by a dome of peacock's feathers." From such details as these of the taste of the man, the reader can easily form for himself some picture of the characteristics that made Bubb perpetually a butt for his contemporaries.

On the whole, Mr. Sanders presents these absurd traits rather vividly. Thus we learn that Bubb was "constitutionally lethargic," "a great reconciler of the quarrelsome," that on being refused a peerage, one of Walpole's sons said, as he was becoming very fat, "that what he had lost in influence he had gained in weight," and that, "A supreme conceit, a monstrous over-dressing both of body and mind led to his undoing. If, indeed, from the place-hunter's point of view he can be said to have been undone at all. But a coxcomb can be an engaging creature, and in the following pages an attempt is made to portray Dodginton as by no means destitute of the unheroic virtues." However, Mr. Sanders is hardly a Boswell, for which the reader will be grateful, since a Boswell could have achieved only a burlesque on such a subject as this.

It is well that the comic aspects of Lord Melcombe are interspersed with considerable serious portrayal. One does not quite want to chuckle his way quite through a book of this sort. It is not intended as a work of humor nor yet of mere wit. Instead it is simply an attempt to give a realistic portrait of a man of at least self-importance; and the attempt is worth while. One with a sense of literary values will be glad to have his sense somewhat sharpened by this lightly undertaken and lightly finished biography. At any rate, in these days when biographies are selling better than of yore, a subject like Bubb Dodginton could hardly be overlooked by either the writing or the publishing world.

The publishers, even in a time of paper shortage, have made a very adequate sort of a volume, with fairly satisfactory illustrations, including Hogarth's "The Perriwigs" and other caricatures, which are somewhat too small to give the full contemporary effect. The index and footnotes provide all the necessary apparatus for anyone who might, for any reason, wish to use the volume, say, in a college course in literature or history. Surely the subject has received as dignified treatment as he deserves, and perhaps a little more. The volume may readily find its way into a few libraries, even if it is not of the sort to be popular with the reading public in general.

Though the book, therefore, is hardly the best biography of this new age of biographies, it succeeds in what it sets out to do, and will serve to pass a few hours for one who is interested in the ever-interesting eighteenth century. It is certainly better reading than the campaign biographies of present politicians, or even than many an account of the heroes of the war. The well-balanced humor as well as an engaging style on the whole. The dreariness of Dodginton's "Diary" has largely been suppressed, by giving only a very few picked examples. However, the dreariness of all the sordid self-seeking is illustrated more at length. It depends partly on the reader's own point of view whether that consistent course of place-hunting seems merely stupid or ridiculous. One awake to the possibilities ought to have enough buoyancy to go through the whole tale of patronage with considerable delight.

One who inspired lines of adulation from Thomson, Young, and Fielding, as well as lines of attack from Pope and Churchill, perhaps needs all this intelligent biographical explanation that the public may understand something more of the nature of fatuity. In its essence, fatuity in these days of vers libre, written by every sort of a hand, must be the same as fatuity in the days of the couplets, equally widespread in their manufacture. Bubb's own acts and words are usually their own comment on the vacuity of overweening human ambition.

Dr. Johnson, prince of the Age of Reason, that he was fought shy of acquaintance with Dodginton. In the whole of Boswell's "Life" there is only one reference to Lord Melcombe, and that in a mere footnote. It is curious to note the method of retreat of the chief conversationalist of the time. "It seems," Mr. Sanders tells us, on the authority of Cave, the publisher, "that on the appearance of the Rambler in March, 1750, Cave and Johnson agreed that its authorship should be kept secret. The publisher, however, was approached by two gentlemen, belonging to the court of the Prince of Wales, who inquired the writer's name, in order to do him service. Cave de-

clined to indulge it, and the inference was not unnaturally drawn that he was desirous of keeping to himself so excellent an essayist. Soon after, Dodginton sent a letter directed to the Rambler, inviting him to his house, when he should be disposed to enlarge his acquaintance. The offer was not accepted, but in No. 14, what Cave calls 'a kind of excuse' was made. In one of his happiest essays, Johnson, the finest talker of his time, hinted that a good writer might not appear to advantage in conversation. A man, he declared, writes better than he lives." Thus Dr. Johnson, who was to play so sturdy a part in the overthrow of the old system of literary patronage, proved his cleverness in spite of all his ponderosity. To compare Dr. Johnson and Bubb Dodginton is itself an entertaining exercise in discernment of the actual difference between greatness and smallness.

## MODERN WRITERS OF FLORENCE

Compared with America and England there is but a meager output of books in Italy, but it would not be correct to deduce from that fact that the Italians are not readers. That they read less and have less—far less—rubbish to choose from is indeed true, and it is not to be regretted that books do not find publishers which fail to come up to a considerable standard. In America and in England a large portion of the public use books as a narcotic or a pastime, innocent indeed as a game of patience, but in Italy such a public, although it does exist, is a very restricted one. Far the greater number of Italian books are poor printing and reading and have a value beyond that of a mere pastime, though even with this limited production the number is sufficiently large to make one wonder if after all it might not well be less.

Another thing to be noted about Italy as compared with most other countries is that the writers who make any name with their books are almost invariably contributors to the newspapers, for Italians are greater readers of newspapers than of books, and expect to find good literature in their journals. Sometimes an Italian writer begins as a journalist, and graduates to a volume, but the greater part make some sort of a name as writers before the columns of a newspaper are opened to them. Especially has that been the case with the school of Florentine writers, which includes some authors born in other parts of Italy but who claim Florence as their intellectual home; for Florence, though every year becoming more and more of a provincial city, may still claim to be Italy's intellectual center, and most "movements" if they have not begun there have ripened within her walls, while the apostles of those "movements" have been Florentines by birth or by adoption. Intelligence indeed seems to be in the Florentine air, which tends to draw to it brains, not native to Tuscany. Carlo Scarfoglio is a case in point, for though a Neapolitan by birth he directs the principal Florence journal, the "Nazione," and is one of the most clear-headed and brilliant journalists in Italy, though we may by no means always agree with his point of view.

But though Florence attracts to her clever and influential writers, the natives who have gone forth from her and so diffused her spirit throughout the country are still more numerous. The first to be mentioned with honor must be Mr. Prezzolini, for he has been the leader of the new energy that gathered round him, the most alert of the young men whose books have for the most part been issued from the printing press of "La Voce," which is now, indeed, transferred to Rome, together with Prezzolini himself, although they continue in close contact with Florence.

Another Florentine writer who forms one of the "Voce" band is Ardengo Soffici, who after one or two brilliant "futurist" ventures, broadened out with the war into an author of solid value. His "Kobliek" or "Journal of Battle" is perhaps the sweetest tempered of all war books, with its brilliant picture of campaigning and its clear and pure Italian, while its sequel "Scoperti e Massacri" strikes an even deeper note. No writer is more wholesome than he or more calculated to brace the reader to a proper frame of mind. His latest volume of criticism, "Statue e Fantocci," is in itself a liberal education as well as excellent reading. Another of these young men, whose delightful work gives promise of a more fruitful future, is Palazzeschi, a poet pure and simple, whose volume of collected works, "L'Incendiaro" shows an originality of meter and method which never becomes mere license and always remains tuneful. Palazzeschi's are perhaps the only "futurist" poems which can be easily understood and have real beauty as well as meaning.

Another Florentine writer, who has forsaken his mother city, is Piero Jahier, whose war book, "Col miel Alpi," is a first-class piece of work, and has received the tribute of immense appreciation. He is now the editor of a newspaper for small farmers, called "Giornale dei Contadini," a good, practical journal which is widely read by the contadini, with excellent results. The paper is unique of its kind, and has received a warm welcome, the initiative of its editor being apparent in every number.

Florence is not so rich in mere novelists, although lately it has been making great efforts to become their publishing center. The house of Bemporad has just made arrangements to add to its list Guido da Verona, Italy's "best seller."

With the new effort that Florence is making to become the publishing center, we may be sure that the influence of her writers will tend to spread and deepen and that she will continue to be in the van of culture in Italy in the future as she has been in the past.

## OUR POETS

Vachel Lindsay

Evidently the war did not stir Vachel Lindsay so profoundly as to make him forget that he is first of all a minstrel. War poems, indeed, he has written, including one which, manufactured to order on the signing of the armistice, reiterates the sentimental refrain, "The United States of Europe, Asia, and the World." But these, and even the rather formidable "Shantung, or the Empire of China" ("Crumbling Down," do not show him at his best as an interpreter of American feeling, with all its exuberant enthusiasm. "The Chinese Nightingale," making poetry out of a laundryman, is better literature than "Shantung," for all the latter's studied cadences. In his rhymed scenarios, poem-games, and the like, he really succeeds, however, in versifying "in the American language" so irresistibly that all who hear must join in the chanting with him.

"General William Booth Enters Into Heaven," which was published in America in 1913, but which has just appeared in London, is a jingle of that sort to be enjoyed with an audience. Vachel Lindsay at his best is certainly not to be taken too seriously. He is simply one who reaches out a bit into the hitherto unattempted possibilities of the all-inclusive moving-picture art, and one who can put into even "jazz" verses a certain grace that is impossible for a contemporary of the literality of Carl Sandburg. For this reason he ought to be beloved of both poets and poets. He is neither merely "popular," like Robert W. Service, nor abstrusely imagist, like Amy Lowell. Yet he has evidently learned something from both the imagists and the popularizers. Probably he has learned most, however, by keeping his eye and his ear strictly on what he wished to present of all America, from Springfield, Illinois, to New Orleans, California, and by presenting it all directly to the people themselves in his roamings over the face of the land.

Among the most usable of his poem-games, in his latest volume, "The Golden Whales of California," is "The Daniel Jazz." This he prefaces by the brief instructions: "Let the leader train the audience to roar like lions, and to join in the refrain, 'Go chain the lions down,' before he begins to lead them in this jazz." Merely to quote extracts from this gem can give only the faintest impression of the effect of the whole as an example of the "Negro spiritual" in the realm of literature rather than of music. Daniel was the chief hired man of the land. He stirred up the jazz in the palace band. He whitewashed the cellar. He shoveled in the coal. And Daniel kept a-praying: "Lord, save my soul."

In order to get the full swing of this, one must be careful to place the caesura properly. So, too, one must learn the lilt of the more rhapsodical stanza:

And she was a golden lily in the dew,  
And she was as sweet as an apple on the tree.  
And she was as fine as a melon in the sun,  
Gliding and lovely as a ship on the sea.

From this example, one perceives that Vachel Lindsay does frequently use unrhymed lines, though rarely straight free verse. The fresh verse forms, with which he considers himself to be experimenting in his latest volume, are, however, necessarily but new combinations of old and new ways of printing what have long been known and used. Notice, for instance, a stanza from "A Hot Time in the Old Town," evidently looked upon by the author as in somewhat new form: Actors, craftsmen, builders, join the throng. Painters, sculptors, florists, tramp along. Farm boys prance, in tinsel, tin and jade— It is the cross-roads of Love and laughter Crusade.

The mere breaking up, on the page, of one line of a couplet into three lines does not make for an essentially novel verse form.

Possibly the more unregenerate of the "Native Sons" or "Native Daughters" of California may not appreciate to the full such an exposition of their ill-disguised attitude toward things in general as is given in the poem called "The Golden Whales of California." Yes, I have walked in California. And the rivers there are blue and white. Thunderclouds of grapes hang on the mountains. Bears in the meadows pitch and fight. (Lumber, double-jointed lords of fate, Proud native sons of the Golden Gate.) And flowers burst like bombs in California. And the cattle on the hills—in California And the very swine in the holes Have ears of silk and velvet. And tucks like long white paws. The solid Golden Gate soars up to Heaven. Perfumed cataraacts are hurled From the zones of silver snow To the ripening rye below. To the land of the lemon and the nut And the biggest ocean in the world. While the Native Sons, like lords tremulous Lift up their heads with chants sublime, And the band-stands sound the trombone, The saxophone and xylophone And the whistles roar in perfect tune and time. And the chanting of the whales of California I have set my heart upon.

Yet the whole piece, with its tremendous crescendo at the end of "Gold, gold, gold," is real poetry, of the truly racial sort, as will be readily recognized by impartial readers, especially those who have taken the trouble to enjoy the delightful preface about California and photoplays. Certainly as a recorder of public poetic impressions in America, Vachel Lindsay is doing, in his way, as good work as those who phrased and chanted the ballads that are collected in Percy's "Reliques" or Professor Child's great work. In a measure he is following the lead of Whitman, though with a

verve that even Whitman could not approach. It probably comes nearer to being a really American versifier through and through than anyone else who is writing today. That, of course, depends upon what one thinks of as American.

## THOMAS HARDY AND NATURE

The epitaph which Professor Phelps of Yale wrote on Thomas Hardy was: "No man today has less respect for God and more devotion to His house." This is frequently quoted as a final estimate; yet every reader of Hardy must feel that such a statement fails to recognize the exposition which the author gave of himself in his books as a student and lover of nature. This would seem to make the statement of Professor Phelps a paradox, for no man can love nature without respecting God. It is quite easy to quarrel with Hardy's theory of life without detracting from our interest in his work or our admiration of his skill as a writer. His characters, particularly his women, lack spiritual convictions and are victims of circumstances for which they are held accountable. Tess, at first innocent in her sinning, later becomes a real sinner as a result of her earlier experiences, for which she was not responsible. Elfrida in "A Pair of Blue Eyes" is essentially a victim of circumstances. To this extent it is entirely true that Hardy's stories rob one of the belief in the protecting influence and the loving kindness of the Almighty.


As against this, Hardy has given us a greater education in the study of nature than any other writer. No one has so immortalized the beauty and the significance of the flowers, the trees, the landscapes, the mountains, and the heaths. His pictures of the English peasantry are absolutely unique. In "Under the Greenwood Tree," for instance, Hardy has given us an idyl of the fields which will never be surpassed.

Hardy's characters, too, are veritable nature studies. We may criticize them as Professor Phelps has done, but, good or bad, these characters are shown so absolutely subject to the inexorable laws of nature as to carry the lesson which comes from successful character analysis.

It is not generally realized how high Hardy stands in public estimate. A report from the libraries published not long ago shows that the demand for his stories exceeds that of any other so-called "standard" author. Yet it is difficult to regard Hardy as a "popular" writer. This is due to the fact that Hardy has always possessed the courage to tell things as they really happen, and has never been turned away from his purpose by the public desire for a "happy ending." Few authors have been so successful in writing great stories with such simplicity that they seem to tell themselves, page by page, without the confusion which comes from the intersection of extraneous and diverting matter.

If one were to paraphrase the epitaph of Professor Phelps, he might say that, "No man can read Hardy without gaining greater respect for God; more devotion to His house."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Jean Ingelow as a Child

"When I sit on market-days amid the  
corners and the goers,  
Oh, full oft I have a vision of the  
days without alloy;  
And a ship comes up the river with a  
jolly gang of tow-ers,  
And a pull 'e, haul 'e, pull 'e, haul  
'e, yoy, heave hoy."

"Then I hear the water washing—  
—never golden waves were  
brighter—  
And I hear the capstan creaking—'t  
is a sound that cannot cloy:  
Bring her to, to ship her lading, brig  
—or schooner, sloop or lighter,  
With a pull 'e, haul 'e, pull 'e, haul  
'e, yoy, heave hoy!"

It was to sounds like these that Jean Ingelow must have listened in her infancy and early childhood. The house where she was born, in Boston, Lincolnshire, looked with its nursery windows on to Boston River. Here, also, she must have heard the chimes ringing from "Boston Stump," the finest parish church in England, with its lordly steeple, whose lantern tower can be seen a distance of forty miles in the flat fen country. Many scenes described in her own story, "Off the Skelligs," represent, though with a difference, the early days of Jean and her brother next in age, George Kilgour, who was her constant companion.

At the time of Miss Ingelow's birth, in 1820, her grandfather Ingelow was a wealthy banker and shipowner; hence the ships he owned coming up Boston River, which Jean and her little brother used to watch with such delight, with their "jolly gangs of tow-ers." Her cousin, Mr. Hollway, in an article published in a magazine, says of Jean's description of the childhood of the heroine of "Off the Skelligs":

"If the book had been published anonymously, I never could have doubted after reading the first few pages, who the author was. It brought back to me, too, glimpses from my own childhood with my Ingelow cousins in Boston. I had played with them (as the little Jean in the book played) on those banks between which Lindis 'goeth, floweth'; had mounted with them the tower from whose belfry the chimes pealed forth the tune of 'The Brides of Enderby' in the terrible time of the 'stolen tide'; and again, as I read, I could hear the swishing sound with which the wheat poured through the long deal funnels into the holds of the ships alongside the tall warehouses by the wharves."

When Jean was about fourteen years of age her parents left Lincolnshire and settled for a time at Ipswich, and it was there . . . that they lived in a fine old stone house, with the bank buildings attached, and there was a large walled garden at the back.



From the collection of Charles H. Taylor Jr., Boston, Massachusetts

"The Three Elms," from the etching by Dwight C. Sturges

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Jean, being the eldest, was allowed a pretty two-windowed room looking into the garden for herself, and here it was, if I mistake not, that her poetic leaning was discovered by her mother, who, on opening the white painted shutters one day, found them, when unfolded, written all over with verses. After this Jean could no longer hide her poems, and wrote on foolscap instead of shutters for the future. From "Some Recollections of Jean Ingelow and Her Early Friends."

## The Return of the Swallows

"Out in the meadows the young grass springs,  
Shivering with sap," said the larks,  
"and we  
Shoot into air with our strong young wings."

Spirally up over level and lea;  
Come, O Swallows, and fly with us  
Now that horizons are luminous!  
Evening and morning the world of light.

Spreading and kindling, is infinite!  
Far away, by the sea in the south.  
The hills of olive and slopes of fern  
Whiten and glow in the sun's long drouth.

Under the heavens that beam and burn;  
And all the swallows were gathered there  
Flitting about in the fragrant air.

And heard no sound from the larks, but few  
Flashing under the blinding blue.  
Out of the depths of their soft rich throats  
Languidly fluted the thrushes, and said . . .

"Come, O Swallows, and stir the air,  
For the buds are all bursting unaware,  
And the drooping eaves and the elm-trees long  
To hear the sound of your low sweet song."

Over the roofs of the white Algiers,  
Flashing shadowing the bright casars,  
Flitted the swallows, and not one hears  
The call of the thrushes from far,  
From far . . .

But just when the dingles of April  
Shine with the earliest daffodils,  
When, before sunrise, the cold clear hours  
Gleam with a promise that noon fulfills—

Deep in the leafage the cuckoo cried,  
Perched on a spray by a rivulet-side,  
"Swallows, O Swallows, come back again  
To swoop and herald the April rain."

And something awoke in the slumbering heart  
Of the alien birds in their African air,  
And they paused, and alighted, and twittered apart,  
And met in the broad white dreamy square. . . .

—Edmund Gosse.

## The American Elm

The American elm—how shall I properly speak of its exceeding grace and beauty? In any landscape it introduces an element of distinction and elegance not given by any other tree. Looking across a field at a cluster of trees, there may be a doubt as to the identity of an oak, a chestnut, a maple, an ash, but no mistake can be made in regard to an elm—it stands alone in the simple elegance of its vase-like forms, while its feathery branchlets, waving in the lightest breeze, add to the refined and classic effect. I use the word "classic" advisedly, because, although apparently out of place in describing a tree, it nevertheless seems needed for the form of the American elm.

The elm is never rugged, as is the oak, but it gives no impression of femininity or weakness. Its uprightness is forceful and strong, and its clean and shapely bole impresses the beholder as a joining of gently out-curving columns, ample in strength and of an elegance belonging to itself alone. . . .

It is difficult to say when the American elm is most worthy of admiration. In summer the arching branches are clothed and tipped with foliage of such elegance and delicacy as the form of the tree would seem to predicate. The leaf itself is ornate, its straight ribs making up a serrated and pointed oval form of the most interesting character. These leaves hang by slender stems, inviting the gentlest zephyr to start them to singing of comfort in days of summer heat. The elm is fully clothed down to the drooping tips of the branchlets with foliage which, though deepest green above, reflects, under its dense shade, a soft light from the paler green of the lower side. It is no wonder that New England claims fame for her elms, which, loved and cared for, arch over the long village streets. . . . The fully grown elm presents to the sun a darkly absorbent hue, and to the passer-by who rests beneath its shade the most grateful and restful color in all the rainbow's palette. . . .

Like many other common trees, the American elm blooms almost unnoticed. When the silver maple bravely pushes out its hardy buds in earliest spring—or often in what might be called latest winter—the elm is ready, and the sudden swelling of the twigs, away above our heads in March and April, is not caused by the springing leaves, but is the flowering effort of this noble tree. The bloom sets curiously about the yet bare branchlets, and the little brownish or reddish flowers are seemingly only a bunch of stamens. They do their work promptly, and the little flat fruits, or "samaras," are ripened and dropped before most of us realize that the spring is fully upon us. . . .

But after all, I think it is in winter that the American elm is at its finest, for then stand forth most fully revealed the wonderful symmetry of its structure and the elegance of its lines. It has one advantage in its great size,

for it lifts its graceful head a hundred feet or more above the earth. The stem is usually clean and regular, and the branches spread out in closely symmetrical relation, so that, as seen against the cold sky of winter, leafless and bare, they seem all related parts of a harmonious whole. Other great trees are notable for the general effect of strength or massiveness, individual branches departing much from the average line of the whole structure; but the American elm is regular in all its parts, as well as of general statelyness.—J. Horace McFarland, in "Getting Acquainted With the Trees."

## To a Snowdrop

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows  
and white as they  
But harder far, once more I see thee bend  
Thy forehead, as if fearful to offend,  
Like an unbending guest. Though day  
by day,  
Storms, sailing from the mountain-tops,  
waylay  
The rising sun, and on the plains descend;  
Yet art thou welcome, welcome as a friend  
Whose zeal outruns his promise! Blue-eyed May  
Shall soon behold this border thickly set  
With bright jonquils, their odors lavishing  
On the soft west-wind and his frolic peers;  
Nor will I then thy modest grace forget,  
Chaste Snowdrop, venturous harbinger  
of Spring. . . .

—Wordsworth.

## The Burden of Much Talking

The Wise Man observes that there is a time to speak and a time to keep silence. One meets with people in the world who seem never to have made the last of these observations. And yet these great talkers do not at all speak from their having anything to say, as every sentence shows, but only from their inclination to be talking. Their conversation is merely an exercise of the tongue; no other human faculty has any share in it. It is strange these persons can help reflecting, that unless they have in truth a superior capacity, and are in an extraordinary manner furnished for conversation; if they are entertaining it is at their own expense. Is it possible that it should never come into people's thoughts to suspect, whether or no it be to their advantage to show so very much of themselves? Oh, that you would altogether hold your peace and it should be your wisdom. Remember, likewise, there are persons who love fewer words, an inoffensive sort of people, and who deserve some regard, though of too still and composed tempers for you. . . .

But one would think it should be obvious to every one, that when they

are in company with their superiors of any kind, in years, knowledge, and experience, when proper and useful subjects are discussed, of which they cannot bear a part in; that these should learn to hear, and be attentive; at least in their turn. It is indeed a very unhappy way these people are in: they in a manner cut themselves off from all advantage of conversation, except that of being entertained with their own talk: their business in coming into company not being at all to be informed, to hear, to learn; but to display themselves; or rather to exert their faculty, and talk without any design at all. And if we consider conversation as an entertainment, as a diversion from the cares and the business of daily living; it is of the very nature of it, that the discourse be mutual. This I say, is implied in the very notion of what we distinguish by conversation, or being in company.—Bishop Butler.

## The Cataract of the Velino

Imagine a river of sixty feet in breadth, with a vast volume of waters, the outlet of a great lake among the higher mountains, falling three hundred feet into a sightless gulf of snow-white water, which bursts up forever from a circle of black crags, and thence leaping downwards, makes five or six other cataracts, each fifty or a hundred feet high, which exhibit, on a smaller scale, and with beautiful and sublime variety, the same appearances. Stand upon the brink of the platform of cliff, which is directly opposite. You see the ever-moving water stream down. It comes in thick and tawny folds, flaking off like solid snow gliding down a mountain. It does not seem hollow within, but without it is unequal, like the folding of linen thrown carelessly down; your eye follows it, and it is lost below; not in the black rocks which gird it round, but in its own foam and spray, in the cloud-like vapors boiling up from below, which is not like rain, nor mist, but water in a shape not like anything I ever saw before. It is as white as snow, but thick and impenetrable to the eye. The imagination is bewildered in it. A thunder comes up from the abyss wonderful to hear; for though it ever sounds, it is never the same, but, modulated by the changing motion, rises and falls intermittently; we passed half an hour in one spot looking at it, and thought but a few minutes had gone by.—Shelley.

## Black and Silver

The moon strikes silver in the flung sea-spray  
Into a glistening arabesque array  
Of jewels scattered where a dark tree stands  
As waves break, flashing, on the loom-  
ing sands. —George O'Neill.

## Satisfied

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ASK any person that you may, if he is satisfied, and even if his reply should be affirmative, which would, in the majority of instances, be unlikely, that person would seldom evince any certitude that tomorrow would still find him in the same frame of mind. Besides, if you were to press your inquiry as to the source of the apparent satisfaction, you would receive as many explanations as there were points of view. Yet, if any particular condition holds within itself the power to satisfy one human being, that condition ought to be able, whenever it appears, to satisfy every other human being. The fact that this is not so, that what gratifies one may distress another, shows that the true elements of satisfaction do not inhere in material conditions, and that what seems to be satisfaction in materiality must be made to become dissatisfaction in it, before the true state of permanent satisfaction can appear.

In mortal experience the pendulum swings pretty regularly between want and satiety, and these conditions simply express opposite phases of the same material desire. One mortal desires to have and is discontented because he has not; another acquires the objects of his desire only to find in his grasp the apples of Sodom. The writer of Ecclesiastes long ago discovered that "All things are full of labor; man cannot utter it: the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing." "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity." Men constantly forget, if they ever consider, that they live in a mental, not a material world. This is the simple and sufficient explanation of the failure of material things to satisfy. Finiteness has not within itself the power to satisfy what cannot be satisfied with less, than that which expresses the infinite.

"Who," Mrs. Eddy asks on page 257 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "hath found finite life or love sufficient to meet the demands of human want and woe,—to still the desires, to satisfy the aspirations? Infinite Mind cannot be limited to a finite form, or Mind would lose its infinite character as inexhaustible Love, eternal Life, omnipotent Truth." It is because man is a spiritual being, created in the likeness of God, that men must ultimately desire only that which is spiritual, and that they cannot be satisfied with the material, with what is outside of reality and, therefore, non-existent. The promise of complete satisfaction rests upon spiritual man, because he really exists at the standpoint of spiritual fullness in Principle. As a man begins to understand this truth, he begins to lose his desire for merely material things, and the false sense of satisfaction in the possession of them diminishes. The Psalmist discerned what man's genuine contentment would consist of, when he declared, "They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures." The difference between setting one's desire upon the pleasures of sense, or of reaching forth for the supersensible joys of Spirit, measures the distance between impermanent satisfaction in materiality and the constancy of joy that springs from spiritual consciousness. Mrs. Eddy explains the Psalmist's metaphor, when she writes on page 3 of "Pulpit and Press," "The river of His pleasures is a tributary of divine Love, whose living waters have their source in God, and flow into everlasting Life. We drink of this river when all human desires are quenched, satisfied with what is pleasing to the divine Mind."

When a man begins to see even a little of the falsity of mortal desires and to see that they are the source of all human dissatisfaction, he also sees that in exchanging material for spiritual desire he loses nothing, and gains all; for desire that is directed toward the things of the Spirit must itself originate in Spirit, or divine Principle, and the fullness of its satisfaction is inherent in Principle. Desire that is directed toward Principle and abides in it is, naturally, so purified, so cleansed of material belief, that it becomes the medium, or prayer, through which the power of divine Love reaches human consciousness to heal it of the beliefs of sickness, disease, and all other material limitations, which are the main causes of dissatisfaction.

A man cannot of course recognize the falsity of material desire and its consequent dissatisfaction without at the same time admitting the unreality of mortal mind itself, out of which false desire arises. With this recognition, a man begins to awake from a false sense of mind which is likened to a dream that life is in matter. When a man awakes from this false consciousness and approximates the true realization that Life is divine Mind, and that man therefore lives and moves and has his being in Mind, and not in matter, he begins immediately to enter into the atmosphere of spiritual and permanent satisfaction. This is doubtless what the Psalmist discerned, when he declared, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

To awake in the likeness of God is to begin to express that which partakes of the nature of divine Love. When a man is endeavoring to express Love, or divine Principle, in his every thought and deed, he is less and less occupied with desires that concern only himself, for he is learning to find

his own happiness in that which he confers upon another. It is conceivable that, if every human being were engaged in the effort to understand and demonstrate divine Love, the circle of endless good would be complete, and mankind would be satisfied in the realization of good. Mrs. Eddy explains the effect upon human consciousness of obedience to Principle and the certainty of resultant satisfaction. When she writes on page 183 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "The government of divine Love derives its omnipotence from the love it creates in the heart of man; for love is allegiant, and there is no loyalty apart from love. When the human senses wake from their long slumber to see how soon earth's fables flee and faith grows wearisome, then that which defies decay and satisfies the immortal cravings is sought and found."

## Spenser and Ariosto

Spenser is naturally compared with Ariosto. "Fierce wars and faithful love did moralize the song" of both poets. But in the constitution of their minds, in the character of their poetry, they are almost the reverse of each other. The Italian is gay, rapid, ardent; his pictures shift like the hues of heaven; even while diffuse, he seems to leave in an instant what he touches, and is prolific by the number, not the duration of his images. Spenser is habitually serious; his slow stanza seems to suit the temper of his genius; he loves to dwell on the sweetness and beauty which his fancy portrays. The ideal of chivalry, rather, derived from its didactic theory, than from the precedents of romance, is always before him; his morality is pure and even stern. . . . He worked with far worse tools than the hard of Ferrara, with a language not quite formed, and into which he rather judiciously poured an unnecessary archaism, while the style of his contemporaries was undergoing a rapid change in the opposite direction. His stanza of nine lines is particularly inconvenient and languid in narration, where the Italian octave is so sprightly and vigorous. . . .

Spenser may be justly said to excel Ariosto in originality of invention, in force and variety of character, in strength and vividness of conception, in depth of reflection, in fertility of imagination, and above all, in that exclusively poetical cast of feeling which discerns in everything what common minds do not perceive. In the construction and arrangement of their fable neither deserves much praise; but the siege of Paris gives the "Orlando Furioso," spite of its perpetual shiftings of the scene, rather more unity in the reader's apprehension than belongs to the "Faerie Queene." —Henry Hallam.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 17, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### What to Do About Socialist Dictation

TO LOYAL citizens anywhere there is something repugnant in the notion that their government can be in any way subject to control by aliens. And the disclosures, in the case of the five Socialists at Albany, New York, showing that even aliens and minors, as members of the Socialist Party, may join in recommendations to the elected representatives of that party which those representatives feel bound to respect, have undeniably had a disquieting effect. That representatives in an American popular assembly should accept office practically on the basis of an agreement to vote, in all instances, according to the specific dictation of the party that nominated them was, to many people, surprising. Such a practice seemed, to many, likely to tie the representative to his party so closely as to restrict his usefulness in the common good. And when the fact was established that the party to which such representatives bound themselves was composed, in part, of men and women who were, by the laws of the country, disqualified from registering their views individually, at the ballot box, the opinion formed rapidly that there was something wrong about allowing them to influence legislation through party dictation.

No wonder that such an opinion took shape. The situation presents an anomaly. The American nation says to certain people, through its election laws, that it will not permit them to take part in the selection of its public officials; but by permitting the party control disclosed at Albany to continue, the nation allows these disqualified voters to instruct its public officials and direct their actions. Nothing of this sort in the relations of any other political party in the United States appears to be either so clearly defined or so conclusively effective; and in the case of other parties, whatever there is of party control of elected officials is exercised in all cases by American citizens, since only voters are included in the party membership. The Socialist Party arrangement seems to be contrary to the whole American theory and practice. Should there not be, then, some immediate legislation to protect legislators and other elected officers from the direct influence of any persons who are not recognized by the election laws as qualified to join in the great business of government?

An emphatic affirmative might seem to be the natural answer. Yet the proposition is not so simple as its first appearance would indicate. If it be theoretically clear, its practical aspects offer complications. In anything that may be done to check or to eliminate alien influence, there is need for caution lest action intended to promote the Americanization of alien elements in the body politic prove to retard that process. Possibly a helpful hint along this line may be taken from the utterances of John Spargo, himself a Socialist of long experience, one of the organizers of the new National Party, and surely enough of an American to entitle his opinions on Socialist activities in this country to be listened to. From his knowledge of the Socialist Party he appears to feel that alien elements are, as a matter of fact, Americanized by their participation in American political campaigns and elections almost more rapidly than they would be if they could be effectively debarred from participating in those activities. He explains that if Russian, or Polish, or other European Socialists, upon coming to the United States, be debarred from participating in the activities of American Socialists, which of course culminate in the popular elections, they are thereby encouraged to continue their direct affiliation with the Socialist groups abroad. Thus they hold themselves apart from American interests and affiliations, and constitute a positive un-American influence in the midst of an American community. Laws that would increase the restrictions which now operate to bar them out of American election activities, therefore, may actually tend, so Mr. Spargo points out, to hinder rather than to promote the process of Americanization.

What he says is worth thinking about. In fact, the consideration thus suggested is one which has been coming up, in one form or another, ever since this Albany inquiry first took shape. In the light of this consideration anything like drastic action seems pretty certain to accomplish as much of harm as it can do of good. All sorts of people are gradually coming to see that a really free government can hardly be developed under laws that bespeak mere force, because there is an inherent antipathy in force and freedom. America's difficulty in such matters arises not so much from the antipathy of any of her groups or individuals to free government, as from their inability to understand it for what it actually is. And their inability to understand it is in proportion to their retention of old-world interests and associations after they come to America. If they are not only left undisturbed in their European affiliations but are even encouraged to remain absorbed in them by being officially prevented from forming new affiliations on an American basis, all such groups and individuals can hardly be less than trouble-breeds for the Nation, both in its industrial relations at home and in its political relations abroad.

Thus any hasty action in this connection seems inadvisable. It is not certain that any man or any body of men can be forced to understand and appreciate free government. But it is certain that enough can be educated to understand and appreciate it so that the misconceptions of the rest can be rendered harmless. Education, especially if it be in the school of experience, takes time. And as the Albany affair so plainly indicates, the alien contingent already in the country is large enough to make the educative process slow, at best. But, all things considered, perhaps the effective way to safeguard the institutions of free government here would be, not to throw any more restrictions upon popular participation in that government, but to encourage all to participate, trusting that the will of the majority will prove right. However, as the un-American elements in the body politic have

apparently been swollen, just now, to undue proportions, it would seem to be only common sense to prevent any intensification of the alien problem until the educative process has had time to operate amongst those already in the country. To attain this end, there will, of course, be need of sweeping, though perhaps merely temporary, restriction upon immigration.

### Egyptian Cotton

THERE can be no doubt, of course, that the industrial future of Egypt is bound up, to a large extent, with the production of cotton. With the single exception of the highest grade Sea Island product, the best cotton in the world is grown in the delta of the Nile. The present shortage of cotton, therefore, opens out to Egypt a remarkable opportunity to meet a very serious world need, and, incidentally, to add very greatly to her own prosperity. It is, to be sure, an opportunity which Egypt has had for many years past, and those who understood the country best have always been quite aware of it. But, hitherto, in spite of several comprehensive schemes that have been put forward, nothing like as much has been done as could have been done to increase the production of cotton in the country. One of the chief causes of failure in the past has been the tendency, on the part of the British authorities, to conceive their plans on too grand a scale. Instead of seeking some system which would combine an immediate increase of production with some larger reclamation scheme, they have concentrated their efforts upon projects which would require years before they became productive. Recently, of course, all great development projects have been held in abeyance, owing to the war, but now that the war is over, and the possibility of development on a large scale has returned, it is of the utmost importance that Egypt should grapple with this question of cotton production in real earnest.

Now, as was pointed out in a recent dispatch to this paper from Cairo, the possibilities of increased production lie in two directions; first, in increasing the yield of land already under cultivation; and, second, in reclaiming waste land. In regard to the first of these, much more might be done than is now being accomplished in the way of instructing and assisting the fellahen cultivators, and of compelling them to fulfill their share of such agreements as might be made. The Egyptian fellah, accustomed as he has been for generations to have all his earnings, beyond the merest subsistence, taken from him in the form of taxes, is apt to be more than content with a very indifferent crop, which probably procures for him, under the present-day system of taxation, a greater return than ever he enjoyed before. But, if the indifference of the fellah is an obstacle in the way of greater production, perhaps a greater obstacle is to be found in the land policy of the ministry of Wafk. This ministry, which is supposed to manage all lands held in trust on behalf of religious and secular legacies, controls vast estates, which are, for the most part, shamefully neglected. The question is a delicate one, one which the British authorities, in view of the fact that it is bound up to a certain extent with the question of religion, might hesitate to deal with. And yet, there can be no doubt that a carefully-thought-out policy in this direction, a policy involving wide reforms, is required, and would be productive of much good.

Then, as regards the question of reclaiming waste land. This is obviously a process which ought to go on continuously. Reclaiming land is slow work, in any event, and experience in Egypt would seem to point to the fact that a steady, continuous process, erecting drainage pumps for comparatively small zones as such zones are taken up, is better than the great, comprehensive scheme which seeks to reclaim whole districts at a time. Sometimes, of course, the big scheme represents the only way of dealing with the matter, but, generally, it is possible to carry out the small scheme as well, and this is, perhaps, the ideal method.

In any event, the Egyptian himself must be interested in the matter. He must be convinced that, in seeking to increase the productivity of the country, the British authorities are not, as so persistently asserted by the Nationalist propagandist, seeking to "exploit Egypt for the profit of Lancashire." A larger supply of Egyptian cotton would undoubtedly be a great help to Lancashire, but it would be a much greater help to Egypt.

### Western Sentiment and Mr. Hoover

REPORTS from the extreme western sections of the United States indicate what seems to be a steadily increasing sentiment favorable to the candidacy of Herbert Hoover for the presidency. This sentiment, particularly in the State of California, regarded as Mr. Hoover's home, seems to exist among Republicans and Democrats alike. Such a situation, less than three months before the date of the first nominating convention, is an anomaly which, heretofore, would probably have been considered an impossibility. It seems, however, that the supporters of Mr. Hoover among the Republicans in California are, just now, more active than his friends among the Democrats. This activity has quite recently taken form in the organization of "Hoover-for-President" clubs, and a movement to extend these organizations throughout all the states of the Union. It does not, of course, appear that this sentiment in behalf of Mr. Hoover prevails, even in California, to the exclusion of sentiment in favor of any other aspirant for presidential honors. The prime movers in the organization of Hoover clubs seem to be those so-called progressive Republicans who are dissatisfied with the continued opposition to the League of Nations covenant in the United States Senate. These Republicans will, it is said, undertake to send to the Chicago convention a delegation instructed for Mr. Hoover. The Hoover supporters among the Democrats will, it is now declared, seek to send to the national convention at San Francisco an uninstructed delegation.

It must, of course, be admitted that the Democrats, in this particular instance, exhibit wise political foresight. The Republican convention which will nominate a candidate for the presidency will be held about two weeks earlier than the Democratic convention. Should Mr. Hoover be the choice of the Republicans at Chicago, a

California delegation of Democrats instructed to vote for him at the San Francisco convention would find itself in a somewhat embarrassing position. On the other hand, supposing the Republican friends of Mr. Hoover are unsuccessful at Chicago, an uninstructed California delegation, favorable to his candidacy and not committed to the cause of another, would be left free to urge his nomination by the Democrats.

But Mr. Hoover himself seems gradually to be dispelling the doubts which have existed concerning his availability as a partisan candidate. He recently made the statement that before the war he was a Progressive Republican, that during the war he was a nonpartisan, and that now he is an "independent progressive." Just what "independent progressive" means in politics depends very largely, as every one knows, upon whether or not the words are capitalized. Those champions of Mr. Hoover's candidacy among his Republican friends who read or write the words capitalized have no difficulty, apparently, in understanding what they believe the words to signify. These same Republicans would probably find not the slightest difficulty in believing that the words, so written and understood, have no place in the lexicon of the Democratic Party, past or present. Yet the words "independent progressive," thus written and understood, his Democratic champions may well argue, do not remove him from the realm of the present-day tendencies of those who, still affiliated with the party, oppose what they regard as its ultra-radicalism in some directions.

It is not altogether strange, perhaps, that a person of Mr. Hoover's experience and vision may find it difficult to declare himself as the unqualified ally of either of the two principal political parties in the United States today. Possibly there are many present and potential voters in the country who are in a somewhat similar position. The tendency, particularly in the past, has too often been to accept unquestionably, as the standard of a political party, the dogmas of those who assume, not delegated authority, but dictatorial, domineering power. A United States Senator or a Representative in the Lower House may not always reflect the sentiment of those who elected him. An executive may sometimes fail to remember that he, as well, is a servant of the people, not a dictator. The tendency, even on the eve of the national conventions, too often seems to be to accept the pronouncements of executive and legislative representatives as the declarations of party standards, when in fact they may be exactly the contrary. Indeed, the people of the United States retain in themselves the power, at least once in four years, completely to reorganize their political parties and to shape their platforms and declarations as they may see fit. Those to whom has been granted authority to represent the people have no patent which implies the right to perpetuate that authority by seeking to pervert, or misinterpret, public thought or sentiment. In such a view, Mr. Hoover, or anyone else, for that matter, cannot be regarded as a misfit simply because he has not subscribed to some arbitrary standard. The people have not yet surrendered the right of absolute control, and it is their privilege now to shape the platform of either party to fit the needs and demands of the hour.

### Lichfield and Johnson's Trees

AN INTERESTING literary exploration for somebody, gifted in that way, would be an investigation as to the number of protests which have been uttered by distinguished and undistinguished people, throughout the ages, against the cutting down of trees. It is a protest which springs readily to the lips of most people, for most people are on the side of the trees; and, this being so, sooner or later the common sentiment is destined to find expression, now in verse and now in good round prose, but somehow, in every age.

There is, of course, the historic protest of George P. Morris. How many people, the English-speaking world over, count amongst their earliest recollections, not to say their own earliest protests, George P. Morris' lines:

Woodman, spare that tree!  
Touch not a single bough!  
In youth it sheltered me,  
And I'll protect it now.

No apology is made for the quotation. Most people would be glad to read all four eight-line verses, once again, right down to the valiant finish,

While I've a hand to save,  
Thy ax shall harm it not.

But, be this as it may, George P. Morris chose a theme which ever receives a sympathetic ear. Many years before, the same kind of protest had flowed from the pen of no less a person than Samuel Johnson. It was at the time when the worthy doctor was at the height of his greatness. Most of his work was already before the world, and, for many years, London in general and Fleet Street in particular had claimed him for their own. Dr. Johnson, however, was nothing if not faithful to old associations, and so, in the year 1769, he paid a visit to his native town of Lichfield. He knew every stone of it, of course, and, no doubt, every tree of it. Anyway, he found when he got there that some trees, which he had evidently greatly loved and admired, had been cut down. With Johnson, to feel deeply was often to express himself scathingly, and so he expressed himself on the matter in a letter to his friend, Mrs. Thrale. "They have cut down the trees in George Lane," so he begins, and straightway goes on to remind his friend, with terrible meaning, how Evelyn, in his book of forest trees, "tells us of wicked men that cut down trees, and never prospered afterwards." And yet nothing had deterred "these audacious aldermen" from cutting down the trees in George Lane.

Unquestionably, the aldermen ought never to have done it. History is, apparently, silent as to who they were, or how they were induced to commit so sorry a deed. But, whoever they were and whatever their reasons, the present Mayor and corporation of Lichfield decided, a short time ago, that the time had come when expiation should be made for the shortcomings of their predecessors in office. The Mayor, accordingly, assisted by a councilor, who is also chairman of the Johnson Birthplace Committee, repaired, the other day, to George Lane, and there planted six trees, which will, one day, who can doubt it, be just as great and just as wonderful

as the huge "hamadryades," the destruction of which the "much enduring man" so greatly deplored, 150 years and more ago.

### Editorial Notes

THE worst of being in too great a hurry with news from the seat of revolution, in a morning paper, is that it gives the evening paper an opportunity of contradicting you. Thus the lengthy accounts of the negotiations between Dr. von Kapp and Frederick Ebert, duly chronicled yesterday morning, were flatly denied in the afternoon. Here is a perfect illustration of what was said in our editorial of Monday: that the man in possession, during a revolution, of the post office and the wires, always takes advantage of the opportunity to give his own version of the affair.

TESTING the situation by inference, if it be true that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has, after taking four days to consider it, announced that he has no hand in the present revolution, it is tolerably safe to assume that he does not think much of Major-General von Lüttwitz' chances. On the other hand, the junior member of the firm, von Ludendorff, is reported to have appeared at the new government's headquarters. Thus, whichever way it goes, Coddin or Short can prove the friend of the victor.

IT is perfectly true that under the Ottoman treaty, just negotiated by the prime ministers in London, the Turkish boundary in Europe is to be fixed at the Tchatalja line, the rest of Thrace being added to Greece. But because Greece is thus given something of what belongs to her, it is no reason why she should not be given all that belongs to her in the shape of the return of Constantinople and St. Sophia.

THE decision of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington to unanimously report favorably the nomination of Charles R. Crane as Minister to China is a well-deserved compliment to the recipient. It is perfectly safe to say that a better appointment than Mr. Crane's could hardly have been made, and that in him China will find a sincere and understanding friend.

IN SOME American colleges there is the excellent practice of having a day every year on which all debts are paid. There are almost unlimited opportunities for the extension of this practice, and the Mayor of Boston has announced a similar plan, in one respect, for this city. He has given notice that, this year, poll taxes must be paid within two weeks or the delinquents will go to jail. The significance of this is better appreciated when it is understood that, until the present collector initiated a reform, only about 30 per cent of the poll taxes were ever collected, and those just straggled in.

IF ALL automobile owners were like the United States Government and controlled oil reservations, the opening of a few of them might have a restraining effect on the skyrocketing prices of gasoline. Prices for oil for the navy have been forced so high that the government has decided to take over the Osage Indian oil output, to the extent of 15,000,000 barrels a year. If the stories about supply and demand regulating prices are true; this action ought to help a little.

UNDOUBTEDLY some of the propaganda that gets on the screen in the "movies" in the United States is questionable, but one line that is appearing is worthy. It is the advocacy of higher wages for school teachers. Not only does it encourage an appreciation of the teaching profession at its true value, but it gives some valid arguments for advance in salary.

FRANCE is always in advance of the fashions, and she has beaten England in the matter of summer time, for already she is enjoying her extra hour. By putting on the clock an hour, it is reckoned that the saving in the cost of lighting during a period of seven months may be put at 60,000,000 francs. In Paris alone, 15,000 tons of coal will be saved by the reduced consumption of gas, and 2000 tons by the diminution in electric lighting. The statistician does not state the measurement of the morning joy or the evening delight of those who are partakers of an extra hour of sunshine.

THE members of the Royal Colonial Institute of New Zealand are changing their name, as they no longer feel that "Colonial" is an appropriate description. The most favored name suggested as alternative is the Royal British Institute. The one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Captain Cook's landing at Poverty Bay was the occasion of a well-arranged fête at Gisborne, in which over 2000 people took part, arranged by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute. Gisborne, with its sea, rivers and beautiful gardens, is ideal for such a fête. Captain Cook would, without doubt, protest against retaining the name Poverty Bay, and perchance suggest Progress Bay as being more appropriate.

THE English are supposed to take their pleasures sadly. Certainly it seems so by a notice in a contemporary, which runs as follows: "Tomorrow afternoon the members of the London Rambling Society and any persons who wish to join them will leave Westminster at 2:30 and will follow the route taken by Charles I to the scaffold, arriving at the scene of the execution at the time at which it took place. A lecture will then be given." A lecture—only a lecture?

THE Speaker of the New York State Assembly, Thaddeus C. Sweet, seems to have, when the occasion requires, a rather terse and incisive way of stating his position. His attitude in the suspension of the Socialist members of the Assembly caused him to be criticized, if not condemned, by some. Now he has declared himself opposed to any legislation intended to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines, declaring that prohibition and the enforcement code should be given a fair trial until construed by the highest court. He quite clearly intimates that he regards the law of the land as supreme. Yet there are those who disagree.